FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR MBFR DELEGATE SCORES WESTERN POSITION

LD151724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--At the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, resolutely advocates implementing the socialist community's extensive program for ending the arms race, limiting arms, and disarmament as the most urgent present task. The head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, stressed this on Thursday at the plenary meeting.

In its consistent advocation of disarmament, the GDR continues in its 30th year to be guided by the maxim that everything should be done to prevent a war ever again being started from German soil, continued Dr Oeser. Together with their socialist allies, they are, therefore, making all efforts to bring about a turning point at the Vienna talks, based on the 8 June and 30 November 1978 proposals by the socialist participating states, in order to finally reach an agreement.

To demand unilateral steps on the part of the socialist states while NATO is rearming is absurd, however. Proceeding from this, Ambassador Dr Oeser criticized the attitude of the NATO states which have openly refused to respond to the socialist countries' far-reaching compromise proposals by offering cooperation from their side. He stated that the Western participating countries, therefore, carry the responsibility if the talks stagnate after the socialist countries have introduced a fresh impetus with their initiatives and have opened up practical opportunities for success.

The present destructive tactics of the West are also contrary to the initial positive commendations made by leading Western politicians for the important cooperation on the part of the socialist states. Invoking the arbitrarily exaggerated statistics on the Warsaw Pact member countries' armed forces, the Western participants continue to persist in the old NATO concept of unequal reduction which is unacceptable to the socialist countries. In this way, they want to keep a free hand for implementing the long-term NATO program and introducing new dangerous weapon systems in central Europe.

The head of the GDR delegation drew attention in this connection to the fact that the peoples will only receive greater security as a result of genuine mutual reductions in armed forces and arms on the part of all participating states of the two military groups in central Europe. Obstructing this is the refusal of the FRG, the other West European states and Canada to reduce their armed forces according to the same principles for all concerned, that is, proportionally to their numbers in central Europe, and to set exact national contributions.

Ambassador Oeser called on NATO states to proceed at last from reality, to demonstrate a willingness to cooperate and to agree to equal mutual reductions in order to reduce the present military balance of power. This would take into consideration the security interests of all participating states as required by the negotiating principles agreed in 1973. The socialist states will continue in the future to use this as a yardstick for assessing the sincerity of Western statements and activities in wanting to contribute to the success of the negotiations and thus to detente in Europe.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DO NOT ASPIRE TO ARMS SUPERIORITY

DW150925 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 10 Feb 79 DW

[From the mailbag program, answer to a listener's question by unidentified moderator]

[Text] Hans Mueller of Potsdam has the following question to ask: Time and again it is officially stated that the military expenditures in the socialist countries are essentially lower than those in imperialist countries. This applies to a comparison between the USSR and the United States. How is this possible if an approximate military balances exists nevertheless?

Well, from your question, Mr Mueller, I can see you are concerned that states of the socialist community, having a clear peace concept, perhaps are not doing enough for defense. It is a fact that Warsaw Pact states have no choice but to strengthen their defense potential correspondingly in view of the aggressive aspirations of NATO. This also forces our countries to make expenditures which do not come easy to us and which we would prefer to renounce in the interest of improving our socialist system.

Several peculiarities, however, testify to the fact that the military expenditures in the socialist countries are lower than those in the imperialist countries nevertheless. Anyone just keeping in mind that arms in the imperialist countries is a first-rate source of superprofits will see that a large portion of the funds flows into the pockets of the arms producers. In the socialist countries, in contrast, production means are people's property, wherefore arms production is no source of profit.

Even more so: If you look at the U.S. military budget, for instance, the Pentagon spends more than half the budget on personnel costs. This is due to the fact that the United States has an army of mercenaries. Of course that is more expensive than defense on the basis of general conscription.

Third, I would like to point out that the United States maintains a network of military bases all over the world. The number goes well into thousands and the personnel amounts to 500,000 men. The USSR and other socialist states do not have one single military base. The existence of U.S. military bases indicates global-strategic aggressive aims.

It was once more clearly proved at the meeting of the World Peace Council that every first step in the arms race was made by the United States and not by the USSR or the socialist states. It began with the atomic bomb, followed by atomic-powered submarines and bombers with nuclear bombs, multipurpose warheads, cruise missiles, the neutron bomb, and many more things. This expresses the aggressive character of military technology developed by the United States and NATO countries. They always want to be superior to the other side. This in turn affects the height of military budgets considerably, particularly if you bear in mind that striving for profits and competition lead to costly parallel development of arms systems and productions on an international level.

In view of aggressive NATO strategy, socialist countries are forced to take measures to safeguard their security, but they do not aim for superiority in arms but for reductions and mitigation of military confrontation. The respective plans of Warsaw Pact states are known to the whole world.

SCINTEIA: MALTA CSCE MEETING MORE THAN ACADEMIC DEBATE

AU141108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1010 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

["Building European Security Requires Continued Efforts of All States of the Continent"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/2/1979--Referring to the meeting of experts held in the capital city of Malta, to the other similar meetings aiming at continuing the efforts for implementing the objectives stipulated by the Helsinki Final Act, SCINTEIA of February 14 considers that they should not be viewed as mere symposia or abstract academic debates, but as political manifestations of great significance. The leading Romanian newspaper goes on in a commentary under the above mentioned heading: Therefore it is necessary for the results of negotiations and their conclusions to be brought to the attention of public opinion, to be popularized, to become targets of action helping the engineering of European security. Such an activity would be a real contribution to a thorough preparation of the next all-European meeting in Madrid.

The mentioned commentary shows that there certainly are other domains of interest to all Europe, where continuing efforts to implement the objectives stipulated by the Helsinki-signed documents are necessary--be it economic, technical or scientific cooperation, in consideration of the artificial obstacles, the various discriminating restrictions and stipulations still in use, or collaboration in culture, art, education and instruction, contacts to build up confidence and bring the people closer to one another.

Considering European security to be a most important objective of her foreign policy, SCINTEIA writes, Romania has consistently declared in favour of efforts to be continued for implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. This is all the more so as a series of matters of decisive importance for the future of detente and security on our continent are still open. Romania stresses in this regard the urgent need to take concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, without which there can be no real security on the continent and, generally, in the world.

Declaring itself in favour of an intensification of the efforts to conclude the negotiations on the reduction of armaments and armies in central Europe the RCP and the Romanian state also support the necessity of generalizing the debates on problems of military disengagement and disarmament all over the continent, with the participation of all states so that concrete actions can be taken to diminish the confrontation risks and strengthen the security of all peoples.

The experience gained in the period since the end of the first general-European conference conclusively shows that the way leading to security on the continent is not smooth. However, persevering efforts should be made without interruptions or delays. As President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined, detente must not be seen as relaxation, as a period of complacency, but as a continuous struggle against the forces opposing that course, wishing to perpetuate the old relations of inquality, domination and mistrust among the states. That is why, according to the RCP, an intensification of the peoples actions, of those of all political progressive forces is necessary at this stage, for the consolidation of detente, for the achievement of real security and the building of a future of peace and progress in Europe and in the whole world.

DAILY PAPER REJECTS NONALINEMENT THEORY

AU132134 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Feb 79 pp 2-3 AU

[Iro Vito article: "'The Theory of Nonalined Countries' at the Service of the Superpowers, the Bourgeoisie and Reaction"]

[Excerpts] At present the imperialist-revisionist ideological aggression against the peoples of the world, together with the comprehensive political, military and economic pressure and so forth, constitutes one of the most important means used by imperialist strategy to preserve and strengthen the capitalist domination on a national and international plane and to further improve the forms of neocolonialist plunder and exploitation. Within this framework most varied counterrevolutionary slogans and theories are strongly propagated and disseminated, including the theory of "three worlds," the theory of "developing countries," the theory of the "North-South dialog", the theory of the "nonalined world" and so forth. These theories are presented by their authors as the most correct strategies suitable to the current international situation. All these theories are a part of the struggle waged by the renegades of Marxism-Leninism, the modern Soviet, Titoite and Chinese revisionists and others against Marxism-Leninism, the victorious theory of the proletariat.

Among these counterrevolutionary theories, together with the "three worlds" theory of the Chinese revisionists, the Yugoslav theory of the "nonalined world" occupies a special place. As Comrade Enver Hoxha points out in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution," this theory "ponders the fact that the old type of colonialism has now generally disappeared but fails to say that many peoples have fallen into the claws of the new colonialism. We, the Marxist-Leninists," Comrade Enver Hoxha notes, "do not deny the fact that colonialism of the old forms has disappeared, but we stress that it has been replaced by neocolonialism. It is the very colonialists of the past who even now continue oppressing the peoples through their economic and military power and who corrupt them politically and ideologically, including through the introduction of their corrupt way of life."

The preachers of the "nonalined world" emerged with the idea of creating a political movement of states allegedly neutral and independent from capitalism and socialism. This movement should have its weight in the international arena and exert pressure on the great powers to give up their expansionist and neocolonialist policy.

According to this theory, freedom, independence and social progress can be assured by begging the imperialist powers.

If the peoples were to follow the principles of this political "philosophy" while continuing to be victims of aggression, oppression and plunder by the imperialists, then they should not oppose, challenge and fight this aggression, but rather should pin their hope on the words, talks, promises and "sound reasoning" on the part of the leaders of imperialism. This request constitutes the essence of the reactionary nonalinement theory.

The aim of this "theory" is to achieve one of the goals of imperialism in the political plan. By reaching the formation of an amorphous and heterogeneous group with a supposedly neutral stand--a group which includes also princes and kings and even fascist dictators and which is portrayed as a "third party"--this theory is intended to deflect the peoples from the real struggle against imperialism, the superpowers and local lackeys in their service.

Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses: "Both the imperialists and the social imperialists are interested in the Yugoslav theory and practice of nonalinement because it helps them to establish and strengthen their influence in the 'nonalined countries' and thus deflect the freedom-loving peoples from the road of national liberation and proletarian revolution. Therefore, Carter, Brezhnev and Hua Guofeng praise the Titoite 'nonalined' policy and try to take advantage of it for their own ends."

The aim of the Yugoslav revisionists' "nonalined world" is to beg credits from American imperialism and other capitalist countries in order to keep the bourgeois class in power. Likewise, with its "Third World," revisionist China seeks to get rich itself, grow stronger economically and militarily and thus, with the assistance of American and Japanese imperialism and so forth, become a superpower to dominate the world. Both the "Third World" and the "nonalined world" are equally dangerous and reactionary. They are identical in their counterrevolutionary essence and objective. They are procapital and pro-American imperialism.

The theories on "three worlds," the "nonalined world" and the "developing countries" are identical bourgeois-revisionist creations invented to mislead the peoples and to help the imperialists in the face of the difficult situations which they are experiencing. The identity of the political and ideological platform propagated by the creators of these theories reflects the identity of the same counterrevolutionary strategy intended to mislead the peoples and the revolutionary forces, to wipe out the clear demarcation line between their friends and enemies and to deflect them from the just road of the revolution and liberation struggle, to deflect them from the struggle against imperialism, especially against the two superpowers and the reactionary, oppressive and proimperialist cliques which rule the peoples of various countries.

In the face of the imperialist-revisionist oppression, pressure, threats and demagogy, the proletariat and the freedom-loving peoples of the world cannot stand with their hands tied and keep silent. Increasingly engaged in the flame of the struggle against imperialist oppression, exploitation and plunder, they are increasing their vigilance and contemptuously rejecting the poisonous slogans of the theories of "three worlds," "developing countries," "nonalined world" and so forth. The course of events in the world shows clearly that the struggle against American, Soviet and Chinese imperialists, other old and new imperialists and the reactionary, antinational and proimperialist cliques cannot be waged justly, resolutely and successfully without unmasking and rejecting these opportunistic and counterrevolutionary theories. This is the only correct and secure road for the peoples of the world to shatter the shackles of imperialism and neocolonialism, attain and defend true independence and sovereignty and march on the road of economic, political and social progress, on the road of the revolution.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS EXAMINE DRAFT LAWS

AU152044 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At a meeting held today the permanent planning-budgeting and judicial commissions of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania examined and discussed the relevant draft laws on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1979, the state budget for 1979, and on the examination of main reports regarding the salary of employees compared with the pay of workers and cooperativists and the registration of civil status documents. The commissions defined the tasks for introducing these draft laws at the meeting of the People's Assembly.

ZHIVKOV, COLLEAGUES WELCOME CEAUSESCU IN RAZGRAD

AU151410 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Feb, BTA--Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived on friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council. The present visit of Mr Ceausescu is a continuation of the meetings and talks between the party leaders and heads of state of the two neighbouring socialist countries, which have already become traditional, meetings and talks that have always provided new and powerful impulses to the promotion of relations between the two parties and states which grow on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, ties of friendship and cooperation in the best interest of the two peoples--the Bulgarian and the Romanian, in the best interests of peace and socialism.

At the airport in the county of Razgrad, where Mr Ceausescu arrived with his wife Mrs Elena Ceausescu, the high guest was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president; Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova; Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister; Mr Andrey Lukanov, member of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Romanian economic, scientific and technological cooperation commission; Mr Milko Balev, member of the CC of the BCP and chief of the office of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Niko Yakhiel, member of the CC of the BCP and adviser of the first secretary of the county committee of the BCP in Razgrad; Mr Anastasiy Tomchev, chairman of the executive committee of the county people's council in Razgrad and other officials from the county. At the airport were also the ambassadors of the two countries Mr Petur Danailov and Mr Petre Duminica.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 GMT 15 Feb adds: "Following the welcoming ceremony, the motorcade headed to the Voden government residence."]

The programme for the visit of Mr Nicolae Ceausescu to Bulgaria, which is to last till February 17, schedules meetings and talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises in the county of Razgrad.

Ceausescu Visits Razgrad Projects

AU152032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who arrived in Bulgaria today on a friendly visit, visited the antibiotics plant in Razgrad this afternoon. Thousands of citizens crowded the streets and warmly and cordially greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu on their way to this plant.

At a meeting with the plant's leadership its director, Engineer Stoyan Bratoev, briefed the guests on the plant's history and on its future plans as well as on the great sociocultural care for the plant's workers collective. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the plant's collective on its achievements and wished it further successes. He empnasized that there were possibilities for expanding cooperation between the enterprises of the two countries in this branch.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu and those accompanying them visited the agro-industrial complex in the town of Loznitsa. Gencho Angelov, first secretary of the municipal party committee, briefed the guests about the heroic past of the villages included in the agro-industrial complex which have provided dozens and dozens of fighters against fascism and capitalism. He also acquainted the guests with the organization of labor in the complex which includes 16 villages. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed keen interest in the organization of the conurbation systems in Bulgaria and in the organization of the remuneration of labor in the agro-industrial complex. Comrade Todor Zhivkov explained in detail the principles on which the new conurbation systems are being built and also the new economic mechanism in agriculture. Late in the afternoon, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu and the officials accompanying them were cordially seen off and returned to the Voden residence.

Toasts Exchanged at Dinner

AU160826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] As we have already announced, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner last night in Sofia in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. During the dinner, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts, which were listened to with great attention and greeted with applause.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON 'HISTORIC' VICTORY IN IRAN

AU150900 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Feb, BTA--While observing that the situation in Tehran and the other major Iranian cities is getting calmer and order is being restored, Ioan Mateev writes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "Iran has stepped on a new road of development. A new Iran emerges, an Iran that has lived through the events of the latest months and has learned a lesson from them, an Iran whose people waged a war and won a victory. This is an event of historic significance for the future of the people". The author stresses the broad popular masses' participation in the events, saying that "they rose up in the name of a decisive democratic reform in the internal life, in the name of true social justice and making the life of the working people better". He adds that "the average Iranian rose against the conversion of his country into a base for the political and military strategical schemes and aims of the reactionary, militaristic and imperialist circles in the United States, against the country's further involvement into the arms race, and favour of a peace-seeking policy, in favour of goodneighbourliness and cooperation, for the dissolving of military alliances." The broad popular masses' hate for the U.S. presence in the country is specially stressed. In the opinion of the author the new leaders in Iran owed their popularity to their stand in favour of changes in both the home and foreign policy of Iran. The commentary expresses the sympathy of the Bulgarian people for the people of Iran and their sincere wish for their strivings to come true.

And to prove the point the fact is being emphasized that Bulgaria was among the first countries to acknowledge the Provisional Iranian Government and to express willingness to promote her relations with Iran on the principles of full equality, sovereignty and noninterference in home affairs.

HUSAK RETURNS LENIN LETTER TO BREZHNEV

LD142316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He handed to him the original letter written by Vladimir Ilich Lenin on 1 November 1911 and his own letter addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium in which he informed him about the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee to hand to the CPSU Central Committee the letter written by Vladimir Ilich Lenin addressed to Antonin Nemec, then a representative of the Czechoslovak socialist democracy.

The letter from Comrade Gustav Husak to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev says that this decision was adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee in the belief that the letter written by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which concerns an important historical period in the life of the CPSU, rightly belongs to the party which was founded by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and which faithfully and consistently implements his heritage. Vladimir Matskevich expressed deep gratitude to the CPCZ central committee for this gift which is a convincing illustration of the fraternal contacts between the two communist parties and of the care of the Czechoslovak communists to preserve the joint heritage and revolutionary tradition of Vladmir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat.

BILAK RECEIVES AFGHAN AMBASSADOR BONYADI

LD151900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received for a friendly conversation, Yasin Bonyadi, the ambassador of the Afghan Democratic Republic in Czechoslovakia. They informed each other about developments in their countries and prospects for further cooperation.

COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S VISIT TO MEXICO

LD152329 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Miroslav Ambrus commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter continues his second day of talks with Mexican President Lopez Portillo. Our permanent New York correspondent, Miroslav Ambrus, says the following about this Carter visit that almost did not take place:

Only less than an hour before the planned departure by air for the 3-day visit to Mexico, a visit which was in preparation for a long time, President Carter was still considering postponing it as a result of reports from Afghanistan and Iran where antigovernment armed gangs had killed one U.S. ambassador and held another hostage for several hours. After a sleepless night during which Carter was informed about the kidnaping and killing of the U.S. Ambassador in Kabul, Adolph Dubs, and the capture of Ambassador William Sullivan on the premises of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the tired and haggard President eventually left in order to solve--and this is a description generally used by political observers in Washington--a less dramatic but no less important situation; that concerning relations between the United States and Mexico.

However, Carter did not handle well the opening of this important visit. When answering a welcoming address by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, in an attempt to be jovial and funny, Jimmy Carter said that he recalled his first visit to Mexico when he was a young Navy officer and suffered from the so-called Montezuma's revenge, this being a euphemism for a sudden unpleasant illness that demands very frequent visits to a certain room. The Mexican guests present at the occasion were taken back and the Mexican press described Carter's historical statement as a typical Yankee, that is North American, rudeness. The point is that the Mexican president started with a serious remark, saying his country expected from the U.S. president's visit that the future relations between the two neighbors would be based on dignity and respect. The Mexican president stressed that it is difficult--between neighbors above all--to maintain cordial and mutually beneficial relations in an atmosphere of mistrust and open enmity. President Lopez Portillo was hinting at the wave of the most recent attacks made by top U.S. politicians in Carter's government and Congress who asserted that Mexico wanted to take advantage of Washington's difficulties connected with the discontinuation of oil supplies from Iran and was demanding unreasonable prices for its oil and gas exported to the United States.

The United States has a population of about 25 million of Mexican origin--this being an entire one-tenth of the total population--but they are not represented in any high elected or executive bodies of the country and they resolutely oppose this national discrimination which has its social consequences as well. This problem, too, should be solved by Carter's current visit.

CARTER DISSOCIATES U.S. FROM DENG REMARKS

ID131446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter stated at a press conference in Washington yesterday that the U.S. Government is interested in maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union. He said that although differences exist between the United States and the Soviet Union, the talks, on the second treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons are continuing and the United States wants to maintain friendly cooperation and develop trade with the Soviet Union. Carter attempted to dissociate himself from the numerous anti-Soviet statements made by Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice premier, during his visit in the United States. Carter declared that there are areas in which the United States disagrees with the assessment of Soviet policy.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. REACTION TO IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

AU151534 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 14 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Milan Havran commentary: "The Dramatic Period of Crisis in Iran Has Ended: The Monarchy Has Fallen"]

[Text] After several dramatic months, the complicated political crisis in Iran has reached its peak. The disentanglement that has occurred in recent hours has brought the forces of the national democratic movement to the pedestal of victory, and the monarchy to defeat. Up to the last moment the situation in the country was so unclear that no one dared to forecast future developments. Danger had threatened particularly from the army and the United States. Leading generals, loyal to the shah, continued to toy with the idea of a military coup.

Washington quietly agreed with such a solution, for it thought that the Iranian forces with their super-modern equipment were still capable of saving not only the shah's position but also U.S. interests. But by the end of last week, when soldiers could be seen participating in the mass demonstrations against ths shah, the situation began to change quickly. Today we can say that the entire army is on the side of the revolution, and the generals who were contriving plans for a coup are either dead or have been arrested. They realized too late that an isolated army cannot seize power.

But even if we speak about a victory of the popular forces, about the fact that the provisional government appointed by the leader of the religious opposition, Khomeyni, took over power a few days ago, that former Premier Bakhtiar is behind bars, the danger still has not been fully eliminated. The United States will not want to give up such an important base in the Persian Gulf area as monarchist Iran. Naturally, the U.S. defeat is obvious, but its long-range plans remain unchanged. Therefore, for the time being, Washington has been transferring its espionage installations from Iran to Turkey, installations deployed against the Soviet Union, and it also plans to transfer several monitoring stations to Cyprus. There is also the danger of further unrest and chaos being provoked, which could strengthen the enemies of the revolution and lead to a tough settling of accounts. This was one of the reasons why Ayatollah Khomeyni called on the popular movement not to provide Iran's enemies with any pretext for asserting that there was chaos in the country. At the same time he appealed to the Iranian population to respect orders issued by Mehdi Bazargan, the premier of the provisional government, and to cooperate with all authorities appointed by Bazargan.

The provisional government's efforts will now be concentrated on a speedy consolidation of the situation. According to the 6-point program announced by Bazargan, a referendum should be held in the near future for the Iranian people to express themselves on the country's future state form. Social reforms and rebuilding the national economy's destroyed infrastructure would begin at the same time, followed by elections for a constituent national assembly. Once a new constitution is ratified there would be parliamentary elections, after which the newly elected government would take over. As the religious leader Khomeyni has already intimated, the future form of the state system would be of the Islamic type, or, more accurately, it would be an Islamic republic. Mehdi Bazargan, the premier of the provisional government, is a Muslim nationalist and a proponent of an Islamic republic. So far, very little is being reported about his earlier life. It is known that he studied in Paris where he acquired an engineering diploma. After his return to Iran he lectured at university-level schools. At the beginning of the fifties he was a supporter of Mohammad Mosaddeq, whose government pushed through the bill on the nationalization of Iranian oil in the fifties. Two years later, however, this government was overthrown by pro-U.S. elements. For some time Bazargan was director of the state oil corporation. He is an old adversary of the shah. He was persecuted and jailed for his antimonarchist activity as late as last year. During the domestic political crisis he took Khomeyni's side and has become his economic adviser. Delegated by Khomeyni, he held talks with the striking oil industry workers, and persuaded them to begin with a limited production for the country's needs.

It can be assumed that in foreign policy the new regime will adopt a progressive position. as well. Otherwise, as the French daily L'HUMANITE wrote, Iranian freedom would be just a trap. [paragraph continues]

And so it is going to be necessary to end U.S. domination over the country. Khomeyni himself has already pleaded many times for the liquidation of U.S. bases and the recall of U.S. advisers, for the policy of nonalinement and of establishing friendly relations with all countries respecting Iranian independence. Such an Iran will be a reinforcement of progressive forces not only on the inflamed area of the Middle East, but also throughout the world.

SOCIALIST PEACE CONFERENCE SLATED FOR 20 FEB

AU151058 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Interview given by Jozef Svirec, leading secretary of the Slovak Peace Council, to Lubomir Trefny: "Prior to the Scientific Conference of the Peace Movements' Socialism and Peace"--date and place of interview not given]

[Summary] Among the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the world and Czechoslovak peace movements will be "the scientific conference of the peace movements of socialist countries, which will be held on 20-22 February in Bratislava. It will deal with the topic 'socialism and peace.'" We have interviewed Jozef Svirec about the preparations for the conference and its purpose.

Question: We would like to know the main mission and aim of the conference.

Answer: Briefly, "the main issue is to emphasize the decisive role of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the present battle for peace, detente in the world and disarmament. We believe it will make a great contribution to spreading the truth about real socialism. The conference is all the more significant, since it will be taking place after the expanded Berlin session of the World Peace Council, with which the contents of the conference are connected, and at the same time only a few weeks after the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee."

The Bratislava conference will precede the session of the World Peace Council's Presidium this April in Prague. "Even today, when the Prague session is just being prepared, we can say that it will be aimed at achieving further progress in detente in the world and at achieving a decisive turn in the struggle to halt feverish armament, reduce armament and convene the world disarmament conference."

Question: Tell us about the specific contents of the Bratislava conference.

Answer: It will be organized by the Czech Peace Committee and the Slovak Peace Council; the papers will be read by experts who are active in the world peace movement from the USSR, CSSR, Bulgaria, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, the SRV and other socialist countries of the world. The topics will include: "The public's role in the struggle for peace, international security and cooperation among the peoples; socialism as the real safeguard of human rights; the role of mass information and propaganda in the struggle for peace, disarmament and international cooperation; the ideological aspects of the struggle for peace; the peace policy of socialist countries in the struggle to assert the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems; but also the socialist countries' efforts to establish a security system in Asia and the relationship between the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, self-determination and the general development of nations, against neocolonialism, racism and fascism."

Question: Who will participate in the conference and how will its results be utilized?

Answer: Apart from the delegates of the peace movement in socialist states, the conference will be attended by representatives of "the WFTU, the International Journalists Union, the International Students Union, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Democratic Women's Federation and, naturally, the representatives of the World Peace Council, as well as representatives from the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM." The conference also has "the mission of scientifically substantiating real socialism and its fundamental and decisive significance for the cause of peace and convincingly explaining it to the international public."

FIRST YEAR OF 'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT' ASSESSED

AU151405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Viera Tevecova article in the column "We Comment": "The First Successful Step"]

[Text] Economic growth, with its attendant and complicated relations, requires us to steadily improve the system of planned management. What is most important is that the instruments of economic policy should have a more effective influence on the growth of production efficiency and quality. Last year 12 production units, three of them in the Slovak Socialist Republic, began to test the influence of these instruments in an integrated system--in the comprehensive experiment concerning the management of efficiency and quality. Although a year is too short a time to be able to draw complex and definite conclusions from the impact of these principles in practice it is possible to derive--even from the results of the experimenting enterprises in this first year--certain experiences and conclusions.

It must be said at the outset that the results the experimenting enterprises have achieved are better than those of enterprises that have not yet implemented the experiment's principles--better in all the decisive indexes. The experimenting enterprises have substantially contributed to plan overfulfillment in the sector of the Slovak Ministry of Industry, which exceeded--according to preliminary results--last year's plan tasks by Kcs150 million and the planned profit by Kcs200 million. The Slovchemia economic production unit, which comprises Slovak chemistry enterprises; the footwear, leather and luxury goods industry; and the whole sector of the timber processing industry have all achieved a more dynamic production growth and production efficiency and have noted considerable progress in looking for and using reserves in increasing production quality. The experimenting economic production units have saved 400 employees while making better use of basic funds. Other reserves have been found in the possibility to increase labor productivity: While the annual growth rate set by the sector was 5.4 percent, Slovchemia has achieved a 6.8 percent growth in labor productivity and the footwear, leather and luxury goods industry a 5.2 percent growth rate. The principles of the experiment have also put greater pressure on the quality aspect of production: The marked preferential treatment--in terms of prices and in moral terms--of products with the highest quality parameters and the sanctions for outdated products or products whose quality is otherwise inadequate have--as the saying goes--hit the mark. In the overwhelming majority of experimenting enterprises the share of first-rate quality products has substantially increased and although the share of these products is not yet comprehensive as it should be the path taken indicates a fundamental turn for the better. [paragraph continues]

The progress of innovation and implementation of technological development have also achieved a speedier rate and the process in the research-development-production-use cycle has accelerated as well. However, what is most valuable--as stressed by the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium delivered by Comrade P. Colotka at the CPSL Central Committee session last December--is the fact that the approach of the economic personnel to the questions of efficiency, improved quality and improved utility value of production is gradually changing. He said: "The experiment profoundly affects the way people think and act and brings to the fore new criteria for evaluating the work and merits of collectives and individuals. However, all its principles can yield the expected results only if we succeed in connecting them directly with concrete improvement or organization work and if we adjust them courageously and in an uncompromising manner to the conditions at individual workplaces."

It is precisely in bringing about these incentives that a great deal of work still awaits all experimenting enterprises; in fully implementing the principles of the experiment, in applying them in everyday practice and in demonstrating their influence by examples. This is not a topic for a training course or an aktiv. It is a task for persistent and untiring everyday political organizing work, the driving force of which should be the party organizations. Wherever they are implementing this practice, they have already progressed a considerable way on the new path. This is, for example, the case with the Duslo Sala national enterprise, Plastika Nitra, the Juraj Dimitrov chemical works in Bratislava, Zda Partizanske and several other enterprises. Our recent interviews with the chairmen of the all-enterprise party organizations in some enterprises implementing the principles of the experiment have clearly and specifically shown the deficiencies in implementing the principles of the experiment in practice. They lie especially in conclusively working out the principles of the employee's material interest in reducing waste, in increasing the quality of products and in adhering to consumption norms--all this for all enterprise employees, without exception. The material interest must also increase by means of modifying the wage structure and by emphasizing their incentive aspect. Greater attention, at the general directories in particular, must also be devoted to long-term and conceptual economic plans. In practice there are still many unsolved examples of conflicts in supplier-consumer relations, which are the result of mutually unconnected centrally organized items [ustredne bilancovane polozky]. However, the experiment is an experiment precisely in order to permit everyday practice to bring weak elements of the chain to light. There is still time to adopt measures to eliminate these deficiencies before the principles of the experiment become binding for the entire sphere of the national economy.

A year of implementing the principles of the experiment concerning the management of efficiency and quality is behind us. Even from the existing incomplete balances it is apparent, without a doubt, that it has found fertile soil, that it teaches us to think and act economically, that it expands and deepens the participation of the working people in management and that it effectively stimulates their material interest in the results of the enterprise's work. By doing so it is fulfilling the 15th CPCZ Congress tasks: It improves the quality of management, increases the efficiency of economic stimuli and improves the organization of the production-technological base. Wherever this significant task of the present has been grasped as a party task, as a strategic line of our party, the correct path has been chosen and the greatest progress achieved.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER-LED DELEGATION TO AFRICA

Honecker, Others Depart

LD151150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0621 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Early on Thursday the GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport for official friendship visits to the Socialist Libyan People's Arab Jamahiriyah, the Peoples Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the Peoples Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation includes members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the SED Central Committee, as well as Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs and other dignitaries.

Overflies CSSR, Greets Husak

LD152318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, while flying over Czechoslovak territory. In his telegram Comrade Honecker sent to Comrade Husak and all fraternal people of Czechoslovakia most cordial greetings, as well as wishes for new successes in the further construction of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

Further Reportage

For reportage on the visit by Honecker and the GDR Party and state delegation to Tripoli, see the North Africa section of the 16 February Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S VISIT TO MEXICO

LD160720 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Otto Marquardt commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter and his entourage arrived in Mexico yesterday, where they will stay until tomorrow. Political observers are of the opinion that the urgent purpose of Carter's visit is to turn Mexico into a supplier of oil to take the place of Iran. Our Latin American correspondent Otto Marquardt comments:

If everything goes according to plan, Carter and his Mexican colleague will meet for a total of 7 hours. Until now no details have been released about the negotiations, which indicate that the U.S. delegation is, as expected, having a difficult time. The airport reception was rather cool, the two presidents did not even embrace, and the hosts are not letting a single opportunity go by without reminding the United States that relations have always been strained due to U.S. injustices and trickery.

Carter is obviously feeling ill at east; his public appearances lack the usual flamboyant gestures, and his advisers have complained (? above all) about the frosty rhetoric prevailing everywhere. The radio station of the capital [words indistinct] which was confirmed by the national press. What this tactful paraphrasing covers up can easily be guessed. For the first time in the relations between the two countries, a Mexican president, backed up by thousands of millions of tons of oil, has the necessary requirement to stand up to its northern neighbor and to point to its own equality. The Americans will have to get used to this because the antipathy of many years standing can no longer be covered up, an antipathy which is quite understandable. In the last century Mexico had to relinquish over one-third of its original territory to the United States, a gigantic robbery which to this day has not been forgiven.

Later on, too, the Americans never left any doubt as to the roles they wished to see played by the two sides. Here the masters--over there the servants. And although the Mexicans have not always accepted (?that role) without resistance, they somehow always ended up on the defensive. Trade is quite obviously governed by the advantages accruing to the United States [words indistinct]. President Lopez Portillo summarized all that and much more yesterday in the phrase that sovereign Mexico would in the future be guided exclusively in the shaping of relations by its own principles and the requirements of its own development. President Carter's answer, tinged with resignation but nevertheless ominous, was that the U.S. public had to accept with a surprising mixture of (? disdain, interest and) [word indistinct] that Mexico (? had gained greatest importance for their interests). In other words: in providing oil.

Mexico greeted enthusiastically the news that the oil reserves of the country may possibly be as high as 26 million tons. [Word indistinct] put a damper on U.S. expectations a few days ago. He said at a press conference that he regarded all this as (? patrimony) and was not prepared to sacrifice even one of the [word indistinct] as far as Carter's ideas about increased oil supplies are concerned (? his country's interests would be considered first). (?And this would mean less oil than Carter had in mind today). Here too, Lopez Portillo warned against expecting too much. Mexico did not intend to become the United State's second Saudi Arabia.

DELEGATION PRESENTS MILITARY INSTRUCTION FACILITY TO SRV

AU141714 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Hanoi: "GDR Military Delegation Visiting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Teaching Facility for Technical Noncommissioned Officers College Was Turned Over"]

[Text] An official GDR military delegation under the leadership of Lt Gen Helmut Borufka, main inspector of the National People's Army [NPVA], is now paying a visit to the SRV. During their stay the delegation members held cordial talks with their Vietnamese class brothers and brothers in arms. Problems related to further deepening the friendly relations and cooperation between the fraternal armies of the GDR and SRV were at the center of the talks.

At the order of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, the head of the GDR military delegation turned over the teaching facility for a technical noncommissioned officers school to the comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese People's Army during a festive event in Ho Chi Minh City on Saturday [10 February]. By presenting the teaching facility, the NVA members are manifesting their solid class comradeship and comradeship in arms with the SRV people and with their brave soldiers. Lieutenant General Borufka wished the Vietnamese comrades in arms much success in securing and defending the socialist gains and of the peaceful work of the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam. Maj Gen Le Van Tri attended the festive presentation ceremony at the direction of the SRV defense minister.

VERNER RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL UNITED FRONT DELEGATION

LD152315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation now visiting the GDR. The delegation is headed by the Front's Secretary General, Ros Samay. Ros Samay thanked the SED and the GDR people on behalf of the United Front for their fraternal support for the normalization of life in Kampuchea and in the struggle for international recognition of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, Paul Verner affirmed that the SED and the entire GDR people would continue to stand in firm internationalist solidarity at the side of the National United Front and the entire Kampuchean people in their effort to build a new Kampuchea.

TISCH RECEIVES WFTU DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD151422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, received the deputy secretary general of the WFTU, Ibrahim Zaharia, for a discussion. The talks centered on the WFTU activities for peace and detente, against the arms race and for disarmament. The discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, served to provide information on the coming WFTU General Council meeting.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES ERFURT BEZIRK DELEGATES CONFERENCE

LD131234 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In Erfurt, our reporter Walter Kaufmann has been covering the 2-day meeting of delegates from this bezirk. Here is his report:

More than 1,000 delegates and 200 guests in the Thuringia Halle are following with great attention and making continual notes on the address by Comrade Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Joachim Herrmann began by praising the impressive achievements in Erfurt Bezirk in economically strengthening the GDR and fulfilling our sociopolitical program. He stressed the workers' achievements in electrical engineering, heavy machinery and plant construction, machine tool and processing machinery construction, metallurgy and potash mining.

From Erfurt Bezirk's potash mining industry alone came half the tonnage of potash used domestically and for export. This performance increase was the firm guarantee for implementing the program of growth, well-being and stability. Joachim Hermann said that every family is aware that we have created a socialist state where life is good and secure. It has likewise been confirmed that the prerequisites for fulfilling such a program in life can only be created by work, development of our material-technological basis, and the persistent development of our productive forces.

Joachim Herrmann is now turning his attention to our republic's anniversary. We will begin his address:

[Herrmann--begin recording] Comrades, 30 years of the GDR; this means 30 years of active antifascism during which the material and intellectual causes and consequences of fascism, racism, chauvinist arrogance and particular aggressiveness of erman imperialism have been thoroughly eliminated. Our youth is learning what happened in the past and is growing up in the spirit of antifascism, international friendship and solidarity.

Thirty years of the GDR; this means three decades of consistent struggle for the recognition of the results of World War II, the fulfillment of the Potsdam agreement and the strict denial of any form of revanchism. This means the development and consolidation of an order which from its very basis harbors no more expansionist cravings but which sees its most important international task in peaceful cooperation and good neighborliness with the peoples.

Thirty years of the GDR; this means three decades of educating and training new generations of Germans who are equipped with the basic doctrines of humanism and socialist consciousness and have become active fighters for the noble goals of mankind, for peace, social justice, freedom and progress--in a word, steadfast fighters for socialism.

They will continue, as before, to do all in their power to make socialism in the GDR stronger and stronger, increasingly convincing and influential. Your delegates' conference made an important contribution to this end with its good results. [end recording]

MECHANIZATION REDUCES AGRICULTURAL LABOR INPUT

DW150857 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 12 Feb 79 DW

[Text] Along with the development of our republic the vocational qualification in the countryside has fundamentally changed. While in 1949 skilled personnel with college or technical-school education were the exception to the rule in the village, at present 55,000 people employed in agriculture have graduated from a college or technical school. On the whole, 84 percent of the agricultural producer cooperative [LPG] peasants and farmworkers have completed training as skilled workers or foremen, or have graduated from a college or technical school. Linked with this development is a considerable increase in agricultural mechanization.

While our agriculture had a total of only 6,400 combines in 1960, for example, these combines, primarily of the E-512 type, numbered more than 13,000 last year. Grain and fodder production is fully mechanized today.

In the year the GDR was founded more than 800,000 farms existed in our country, with an average agricultural area of 10 hectares each. The production of 1 quintal of grain at that time required about 6 hours of labor. The roughly 15,000 LPG's of the sixties, with an average agricultural area of 500 hectares each, produced a quintal of grain with a labor input of 2 to 3 hours. Today about 1,200 specialized vegetable-producing enterprises are in operation with average agricultural areas of 4,000 to 5,000 hectares each. The production of 1 quintal of grain requires a labor input of only 0.5 hours.

On the whole, 770,000 LPG peasants and farmworkers supply the people and the industry in the GDR with foodstuffs and raw materials. The people working in agriculture 30 years ago numbered more than 2 million. During the past two decades alone, the state production of slaughter animals increased more than 5 times and that of milk more than 2.5 times.

WEST BERLIN ART THIEVES ARRESTED, SENTENCED

AU081330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Group of West Berlin Gangsters Neutralized: GDR Security Organs Thwart Large Art Theft Scheme"]

[Text] With the aid of the public, GDR security organs have exposed a conspiracy to steal art objects in the GDR. The conspiracy was prepared at length in West Berlin. With their exposure a group of gangsters operating out of West Berlin was put out of action. The group's objective was to acquire art objects of great value from GDR museums, castles and art collections through theft or violence. The stolen goods were to be channeled to the FRG through an abuse of the transit agreement and were to be sold through receivers via obscure underworld channels and at international auctions.

The gang is led by the criminal Werner Hilderbrandt who resides in (West) Berlin and has a court record for previous convictions. His accomplices include Irla Witt, also a resident of (West) Berlin. On 29 April 1977 together with their gang members they stole valuable art objects from the Luebbenau Spreewaldmuseum and took them to the FRG via the GDR transit routes. A portion of the stolen goods may be recovered in Amsterdam and returned to the GDR through the Dutch authorities.

But the arrest of several gang members on GDR territory, among them a resident of (West) Berlin and an Austrian citizen, enabled the GDR security organs to foil other schemes of these art thieves. The gang had equipped itself for the implementation of its crimes with firearms, knives, anesthetics, walkie-talkies, and professional burglary tools following the example of U.S. gangsters. The weapons, tools and special equipment were seized. The large-scale scheme of this (West) Berlin gang failed thanks to the intensive work of the GDR security organs and to the vigilance of the public, and valuable cultural GDR property was protected and preserved.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS LEADING BANKERS ON U.S. TRIP

AU151320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[MTI report: "Lajos Faluvegi's Talks in the United States"]

[Text] On Monday [12 February], Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi met with John Moore, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The state bank's task is to support U.S. exports. At their discussion, they examined how Hungarian enterprises could be accorded credits by the bank.

The minister visited G. William Miller, chief of the Federal Reserve System (an agency fulfilling the role of a central bank of the United States). They exchanged views on important issues from the viewpoint of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as on the world economic situation. Lajos Faluvegi also exchanged views with State Department Chief Adviser Matthew Nimetz. They reviewed the development of Hungarian-U.S. relations and possibilities for their development.

Today, the minister of finance and his companions will continue their talks in New York with representatives of the U.S. administration and economic and financial leaders.

MARJAI, PUJA RECEIVE ECE SECRETARY GENERAL

LD151222 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)--Janez Stanovnik, the secretary-general of the UN European Economic Commission, left Budapest on Thursday.

He carried on talks about current issues of the East-West economic cooperation, with special regard to the items to be discussed at the commission's session starting at the end of March. In the course of the discussions great attention was paid to preparations and EEC's [as received] related tasks for convening high-level all-European conferences, proposed by the Soviet Union, on developing cooperation in environmental protection, energetics and transport.

The secretary-general of the European Economic Commission was received by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Janez Stanovnik held talks with Under-Secretary Istvan Gergely, president of the National Water Management Office, with Under-Secretary Gyorgy Gonda, president of the National Office for Environmental and Nature Protection, with Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, Janos Szita, head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations, as well as with several other leaders of Hungary's economic and political life.

CULTURE MINISTER POZSGAY VISITS POLAND

LD151956 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Warsaw: Invited by Polish Culture and Arts Minister Zygmunt Najdowski, Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay paid a visit to Poland and conducted talks there.

Imre Pozsgay was received by Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz. Also present at the discussions were Zygmunt Najdowski and Hungarian Ambassador to Poland Jozsef Garamvolgyi. The talks took up the achievements so far of the Polish-Hungarian cultural cooperation and its further development. The Hungarian culture minister also met with Jerzy Lukaszewicz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD151650 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, February 14 (MTI)--A cultural and scientific cooperation workplan between Hungary and India for 1979-80 was signed Wednesday in Budapest. The documents were signed by Vilmos Meruk, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations, and D.N. Sharma, head of an Indian cultural delegation currently in Budapest.

RELIEF CONSIGNMENT SENT TO AID CAMBODIA

LD151248 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Phnom Penh: A special Malev plane carrying an urgent relief consignment from the Hungarian Government to the Cambodian people arrived Wednesday in Phnom Penh. The consignment weighing over 11 tons and consisting mainly of medicines and food articles, was handed over by Ambassador Dr Ferenc Turi on behalf of the Hungarian Government. At an intimate reception held at the Pochentong Airport, Ferenc Turi said that in keeping with its possibilities, with this delivery Hungary wanted to make a modest, but quick, contribution to creating normal living conditions in friendly Cambodia.

On behalf of Cambodia, the consignment was received by Economic and Welfare Minister Hok Sakun who expressed sincere thanks to the Hungarian Government for the relief. The consignment, he said, is the first assistance received from European socialist countries. "Your help is extraordinarily valuable for our country in a difficult situation," underlined the minister. He went on to add: This aid is a proof of the self solidarity [as received] of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian Government and the people. During the day the Hungarian delegation was received by Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen who said inter alia: Phnom Penh wishes to have the widest and most friendly relations with the Hungarian People's Republic. The foreign minister conveyed the greetings of Heng Samrin to the Hungarian party and government leadership and to the fraternal Hungarian people. The Hungarian delegation's visit concluded with sight-seeing in the Cambodian capital. Later the special plane left for Budapest.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSIES, BROWN'S VISIT

LD160420 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. spokesman could hardly say more than that protests would be made to the governments of the countries where U.S. Embassies had been attacked. At the moment they can hardly do very much more than that--or, if so, then they will certainly not let the world know about it through their spokesman.

At any rate, they are certainly right to protest against actions of this sort: After all, everything must be done everywhere in the world to insure that the work of diplomatic representations is not hindered or stopped by violent, even terrorist, actions.

Further, in both instances--in Iran as well as in Afghanistan--the attacks against the U.S. Embassies, and particularly the murder of the ambassador to Kabul, cannot serve the goals which the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan want to achieve by their revolutions. Even though I have no evidence, and no matter how these provocations may have started, I can say there is a purpose behind both, namely to compromise the anti-imperialist revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan, at the same time providing the United States with an excuse for intervention. But even if no direct opportunity is provided for this now, there is certainly a chance for manipulating international public opinion. On this basis the United States might feel it is in a position to launch an indirect attack against the anti-U.S. feelings of these two strategically important states. Just as the United States began to organize its own wide-ranging counteractions even before the turnabout in Iran, the political leaders of the United States are now worried that the Iranian developments can exert a direct affect on Saudi Arabia and even on Jordan.

The fact that Harold Brown, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, will now visit Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt indicates the area in which they will now endeavor to develop new positions. Brown, who is at present engaged in negotiations with Israel to accept the Egyptian conditions for a peace treaty, is on the other hand promising a military aid program of unprecedented magnitude. In the middle of his talks with the Israeli leaders Washington has announced that Israel is to receive military aid worth $2 billion in the next fiscal year. At the same time Egypt has been promised $750 million worth of aid of this sort; the condition for both, however, is the signing of the peace treaty.

The reason why this has become extremely urgent for Washington is that Saudi Arabia and the whole Arab world have not permitted Egypt to enter into an unfavorable peace treaty. After Iranian developments, they will be even less willing to relinquish Jerusalem or accept the planned betrayal of the Palestinians. The rightwing Arab regimes will only be willing to maintain good relations with the United States if Washington forces Israel to enter into a peace treaty which meets Arab wishes. And for the United States the support of these Arab countries is indispensible.

ISTVAN SARLOS ADDRESSES PEACE COUNCIL'S 12 FEB SESSION

LD131156 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)--The Hungarian Peace Council is to hold an academic conference on February 22-23 to discuss children's protection in Hungary and elsewhere in the world. The session, which forms part of the International Year of the Child, is contained in the HPC's action programme for the current year adopted by its Presidium on Monday in Budapest.

Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, informed the participants about timely home policy issues. Following this, Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the HPC, reported on the recently concluded Berlin session of the World Peace Council. Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the HPC, presented the 1979 action programme of his organization before the session.

In keeping with the documents adopted by the Berlin session of the WPC and the stand taken by the 9th Hungarian Peace Congress, the Hungarian peace movement is actively participating in the struggle for stopping arms race and banning mass-destruction weapons. An outstanding event of the year will take place on May 7 when the traditional peace and friendship month will begin. During the month's events forces who feel responsibility for the world's future will hold discussions over major international issues, friendship and solidarity among nations, and they will take a stand against the production of nuclear weapons as well as for destroying the existing arsenals. In collaboration with the society for the dissemination of knowledge, the HPC is to hold a three-day disarmament session in Salgotarjan. At construction camps and communist youth union forums in July and August, leading international political questions will be debated with youths. On May 9 the 34th anniversary of the victory over fascism will be observed in Hungarian schools.

The HPC wants to contribute to the consolidation of the international peace movement by strengthening bilateral and multilateral ties and through its cooperation with 250 peace organizations of some 120 countries.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV WATERCOURSE AGREEMENT--A 3-day session of the subcommittee for the exploitation of the Drava River, which operates under the Hungarian-Yugoslav Water Management Committee, ended with the signing of an agreement yesterday [8 February] in Pecs. Agreement has been reached on fundamental aspects of further planning, including the most important technical date of the construction of the Barcs-Djurdjevac water barrage system. This concludes the preparatory stage of the implementation of the planned water barrage, so that a more specific planning-preparatory phase can now begin. The water barrage system will produce mainly electric power and, in addition, provide an inexpensive waterway and reduce the danger of flooding. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

ABRAHAM-LED DELEGATION TO CANADA--At the invitation of Minister of Public Works Andre Ouellett, a Hungarian delegation led by Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham traveled to Canada on Friday [9 February]. Primarily the development of bilateral relations in the building and building materials industries will be discussed at the meeting, with particular regard to the application of modern materials, structures and construction techniques making it possible to save energy, as well as possible cooperation in community development. Also, the talks will provide an opportunity to promote cooperation between Hungarian and Canadian enterprises. The Hungarian delegation will have talks with experts of Canada's Ministries of Public Works and Industry, Trade and Commerce. Those seeing off the delegation at Ferihegy Airport included Dorothy J. Armstrong, Canadian ambassador in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Feb 79 p 3 AU]

The need for improving management is especially urgent now and it is being dictated by the resolve of the party and the state to achieve the set economic, social and technical-economic goals.

Citizen deputies, the process of further improving the functioning of the developing economy of the Polish People's Republic urgently requires that the overriding importance of nationwide interests, as interpreted by the central plan, be strictly observed.

This is precisely why we are tightening the norms of the implementation of the central plan's tasks, paying special attention to material production, investments and foreign trade. We are improving the proportions between increases in the supply of goods and services and increases in the population's cash incomes. We are attaching the highest importance to the tasks of increasing the effectiveness of management. We are seeking to tighten the discipline of work, management, supervision, control and the unity of rights and duties in all jobs, in all economic and administrative units and in all areas of our life.

We are improving methods and techniques of central planning and of drawing up synthetic and material balance-sheets [bilanse syntetyczne i rzeczowe], we are developing computer technology and we are standardizing the criteria and language in which the central plans' tasks and the information provided by the system of the central management of the economy are formulated, to accord with the criteria and language expressing the aims and motivations of the system of economic units. We are improving the system and discipline of prices, modifying some fiscal instruments, perfecting analyses and evaluations concerning the organizational structures of the economy, mainly within the central system, and we are readjusting the powers and responsibilities of the units of this system.

We also seek to improve the performance of the government Presidium. Proposals in this regard are aimed at the division of duties in the Presidium that, on the one hand, will insure a better coordination of measures connected with the guidance of the implementation of tasks resulting from national socioeconomic plans and with preparing the directives for development lines of the country; and, on the other hand, will enhance the self-dependence and increase the responsibility of ministers and heads of central offices, in these regards.

In line with these premises, the premier proposed to reduce the number of vice premiers and then discussed in detail the economic duties of the vice premiers in office.

I have focused your attention on the economic problems arising in the work of the government Presidium, P. Jaroszewicz said, because the country's economic development is the foundation for achieving the overriding goal of party and government policy--the good of the nation and man and the comprehensive development of society and the individual.

Seeking to achieve this goal, the government will also improve its activity aimed at creating conditions to insure the implementation of party policy in the area of education, science, the training of young generations, culture and art, the deepening of social consciousness and the consolidation of patriotic and civic attitudes in the development of socialist democracy. These issues have their due place in the work of the government Presidium with a view to their correct solution on a day-to-day basis.

The government will treat, with particular earnestness, cooperation with the Central Trade Union Council and the issues concerning the activity and development of workers self-government groups, the safety and hygiene of work, the implementation of wage and price policy, social and welfare activities, especially those involving recreation and rest for workers and their dependents--in a word all the issues determining the working and living conditions of our society.

Compared with 1971, the housing cooperatives completed and turned over for use over 80 percent more apartments in 1978. They have also extended and are extending their social, service and organizational activities.

The increase in the position and militancy of the cooperative self-government movement and its executive and control bodies, of selling shops committees and of tenants' self-government groups is an important achievement of the cooperative movement. Hundreds of thousands of militant aktivists of cooperative self-government groups now have greater possibilities for controlling the performance of the cooperatives and their unions and for exerting a more effective influence on the development of the social, cultural and welfare activities of these cooperatives.

The labor courts that were set up on the basis of the labor code make it possible for citizens to freely claim their rights vis-a-vis administration and the lower bodies of arbitration. Life has reaffirmed the correctness of the decision [to set up such courts]. The government will propose a similar court procedure for the examination of appeals made by individual farmers in connection with transfers of lands and with disputes arising out of such transfers. As you see, we are progressing step by step in making it possible for citizens to appeal to courts against administrative decisions.

The Committee for Market Problems is an institution that has given us great hopes that market supplies will be improved, that small local state and cooperative industries and handicrafts will develop and increase the production of market goods and services. The activities to date of this committee have proved that it was correct to set it up.

We have set up the Council of Ministers committees for the development of the Vistula in order to implement a great national water economy project. The decision to set up the Council for Problems of Families was dictated by the overriding social importance of the good of man.

Workers self-government conferences, which are now active with increasing effectiveness in every unit of the socialized economy, constitute a sociopolitical element for improving the management of enterprises and for developing socialist democracy in them. They insure for work forces an extensive participation in the production, technical and social life of their enterprises and an increasing influence on the development of the social and economic situation, people-to-people relations and workers control over the performance of enterprises.

The achievements of workers self-government conferences attest to a high degree of our workers class' maturity in sharing in the running of our economy. They also show that these conferences help promote progress in implementing social and economic tasks in their own industrial enterprises and that they are in the best position to tap and use workers initiatives and ambitions and to help working people to directly share in running their enterprises. The second national conference of representatives of workers self-government groups stressed the particular role of these groups in implementing socioeconomic tasks.

We are introducing a new economic-fiscal system for enterprises, and we are improving it all the time. We are gradually extending this system, which was initiated in 1972, as a rule in selected large economic units, to entire branches of industry. In 1977 we modified this system in line with the tasks and implementation conditions of the present 5-year plan. In 1978 we extended it to economic and construction organizations and to four large foreign trade enterprises. As of 1 January 1979 it has been extended to domestic market economic organizations run by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and services.

As you can see, the present, new economic-fiscal system is operating in most industrial enterprises, in construction and in large areas of trade turnover. [paragraph continues]

We are preparing a system of large economic organizations for economic organizations run by the Ministry of Metallurgy and some organizations also in other ministries.

Beginning with 1976 we introduced new principles of planning and central guidance in foreign trade involving various grades of the directive character of tasks of quantity and value with regard to the individual categories of goods and involving a system of directive account balances. The modifications to the economic-fiscal system in industry went hand in hand with activities to promote export production on a priority basis.

The basic idea of the concept for improving the principles of the functioning of economic organizations is the creation of mechanisms that will induce these organizations and their managements and work forces to raise the effectiveness of management primarily through better utilizing the intensive factors in increasing production and services and their quality, without the help of any extra investments. This means, on the one hand, that these organizations and their managements and work forces have a greater scope for promoting activities and initiatives and for improving the methods of implementing tasks and, on the other hand, that they bear greater responsibility for their economic achievements.

The path along which the performance of economic units can be improved is neither simple nor easy. The process of improvements is and must be a continuous process, one that fits current and foreseeable domestic and external conditions. The best concepts and decisions in this regard encounter as a rule a certain social and economic reality, a certain balance of international economic relations and a moral-political level and maturity of leading and managing cadres. The scope of changes is always programmed and prepared to fit the average level of the entire complex of the conditions under which improvements are to operate.

The past few years have produced many problems and difficulties that we have not been able to fully foresee and that could not but influence the scope and degree of the operation of the economic-fiscal system in enterprises. For example, the economic maneuver launched in 1976 and intensified in 1977-78 for the benefit of the social aims of the economic plan, the development of the base of raw materials and energy, agriculture, food production and housing construction, was bound to create crucial changes and even disturbances in some sectors of the economy that were provided with reduced means for their own development. A number of complications in our foreign trade with capitalist countries and the necessity to buy large amounts of grains and food have reduced our potential for fully meeting the demand for fuels, all kinds of materials and for elements produced under cooperation schemes. All this has hindered a consistent flow of production and forced us to stop the newly planned production--often already underway--of investment supplies for the economy and to switch over to other production lines, which have frequently been more labor-intensive, much more difficult and less profitable.

These are just a few examples--there have been many more--of the changes that did not make it easy for enterprises to achieve their original aims and that partially restricted the opportunities for using one's own means to promote development and for using one's own savings, provided for by the new fiscal-economic [as published] system, to increase the wage fund. Simplifying their evaluations, some economic functionaries viewed the difficulties in introducing the new system as attempts to abandon it. This is not true. The new, modified economic-fiscal system of large economic units (WOG) is a long stride along the road to improving the functioning of the economy. We will consistently apply in practice the economic mechanisms of this system.

All this shows that we have made efforts to improve management and that its scope and intensity are determined by development tasks and by conditions of their implementation as well as by the progressive maturity, ever increasing sociopolitical standards, expert and economic knowledge, and a growing sense of responsibility of the working people and managing cadres. [paragraph continues]

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES SEJM SESSION 8 FEBRUARY

AU142043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Feb 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the 8 February Warsaw session of the Polish Sejm]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, honorable house, first of all I wish to inform this house about some problems concerning improvements in economic management and state administration.

The issues of the functioning of the economy and the state are in the focus of the party's and the government's attention, and this is clearly proved by the great importance given to these issues by the sixth and seventh congress resolutions and by the second national conference of the PZPR. While solving these issues, we are guided by the principle of linking the strengthened strategic role of central planning and management to the increase in the scope of the performance and tasks of economic organizations, enterprises and local bodies of state administration and by the principle of reconciling socialist democratic centralism with the self-dependence of the people's councils, enterprises and administrative bodies. In 1971-78 we carried out many essential changes and improvements in this area.

The new administrative division of the country was the most fundamental change. It strengthened the role of voivodships, towns and rural parishes as sociopolitical and economic regions. The people's councils also gained in strength as executive and control bodies of the people's government and acquired the necessary authority. The state administration bodies consolidated their position, thanks to the introduction of the office of voivodes, town mayors and heads of rural parishes. Guided and controlled by party bodies and people's councils, state administration bodies are performing with increasing effectiveness their role in the service of their regions and citizens and in implementing tasks for the state and for all of society. That important administrative reform is also responsible for the active and more equal development of the country's individual areas.

The setting up of social control bodies in voivodships and rural parishes created conditions for increasing the working people's influence on the correct and law-abiding activity of all economic and social organizations and became an important element of the development of socialist democracy.

We have made crucial improvements in the organization of the entire cooperative movement, which occupies an important place in our economy and social life.

We have united the various organizations of agricultural cooperatives into a single body and have increased its possibilities for influencing development of farm production and improvements in agricultural services. The integration of the supplies, sales, dairy and horticultural cooperatives into the single organization of the Central Union of Peasants' Self-aid Agricultural Cooperatives has produced favorable results by freeing the production reserves of the previously scattered cooperative organizations. In the past 8 years the number of cooperative members has increased almost three times, the area of farmlands has been almost doubled, the number of cattle has increased 2.5 times, of hogs more than 6.5 times and of sheep over 7 times.

The agricultural circles' cooperatives have more than doubled their services for farmers within the same period.

The turning over to the Spolem Consumers' Cooperatives Center of the entire state food trade network, which means the entire supply of food to the urban areas, has produced positive results. The role and impact of the housing cooperative movement with regard to the development of housing construction have increased considerably. [paragraph continues]

The division of work and the system of performance of the government Presidium can help to a greater or smaller degree to promote progress in improving the management of the economy and the state. The criticism of the present division of work within the government Presidium has been justified, and this is why we have drawn constructive conclusions from it. The proposed division of work is therefore aimed at greatly improving this situation.

The concentration within the problem groups on the fundamental issues connected with guiding the development of the economy and the concentration of attention mainly on the interdepartmental problems that are important for the economy as a while will create more favorable conditions for expanding the initiative and responsibility of ministers, heads of central offices and chairmen of cooperative unions. They will be able to pay more attention to the offices and institutions they run and to collaboration with other ministries and institutions, taking into particular account cooperation and contract links.

As you see, the changes in the organization of the work of the government Presidium will initiate a process of appropriate changes in the organization and methods of the work done by planning commissions, ministries, central offices and cooperative unions, which will have to concentrate their activities on key problems and to transfer some of their present powers, tasks and duties to industrial associations, which, in turn, will do so vis-a-vis enterprises, which we will be strengthening all the time, because they are the basic units of our economy.

We will implement the changes I have discussed in a prudent and gradual manner, taking advantage of our own experience and that of other socialist countries. We will see that these changes help create conditions for improved efficiency and effectiveness of activity and for reconciling the performance of all units with nationwide interests and increases in the scope of performance with increases in responsibility.

It goes without saying that the changes in the organization and methods of work of ministries, central offices, cooperative unions and industrial associations must go hand in hand with the necessary redeployment of some sections of our cadres in order to insure the best possible employment of these people in line with the changing structures of organization and management. We will do this with a view to pruning the manpower of economic administration. I wish to stress that in 1977-78 we considerably pruned the numerical strength of administrative personnel. We must take another stride forward in this regard.

NONPARTY DEPUTY BLAMES ECONOMIC SYSTEM FOR BAD QUALITY

AU142100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Feb 79 P 4 AU

[Report on speech by Sejm Deputy Ryszard Bender at the 8 February session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] Deputy Ryszard Bender (nonparty, ZNAK0, stressed, among other things, that it is necessary to view the issue of the quality of work from the angle of individual duties; from the angle of responsibilities of all managing, administrative and economic bodies. In this context, Deputy Bender discussed the reasons for our difficulties in mid-1978 and during the severe winter period. AT THAT TIME, HE SAID, THE STILL EXISTING WEAKNESSES AND SHORTCOMINGS CAME TO THE SURFACE, INCLUDING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE LACK OF CONCERN OF SOME PEOPLE THAT WAS BEHIND THE FAILURE TO SECURE THE NECESSARY AMOUNTS OF RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT TO DEAL WITH THE ONSLAUGHT OF WINTER.

Ryszard Bender stressed that improvements in quality cannot be achieved exclusively by appealing to civic attitudes, as such appeals may be successful only to a limited extent. Nor can we count on improvements in quality in a situation when our market is a producer's market and not, primarily, a consumer's market.

THE ISSUE OF THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, HE SAID, IS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT, UP TO NOW HAS PREFERRED QUANTITY TO A TOO GREAT EXTENT. INCREASES IN WORK QUALITY ARE DETERMINED BY AN ENTIRE CHAIN OF CONDITIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCIES. THEY ARE DETERMINED NOT ONLY BY THE EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE PRODUCER OF COMPONENT PARTS, BUT ALSO BY THE PRODUCER OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT. Ryszard Bender cited examples of shoddy work, of tolerance toward producers of unsalable goods, and of bad organization of production and the market.

Acknowledging the correctness of the intentions of the sponsors of the bill on the quality of products, R. Bender said that quality cannot be guaranteed by merely passing a law, however perfect. Improvements depend on economic mechanisms, on responsibility of individual departments and on correct cooperation of administration and economic institutions with large sections of the community.

WARSAW REPORTS WOJTASZEK'S SPEECH AT MOSCOW DINNER

LD072158 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] As you have heard in the news, Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. Here are the main points of a speech he made at a dinner in his honor.

Poland's foreign minister began by saying that fraternal relations between Poland and the Soviet Union and the cooperation on the international scene contribute much to the struggle for lasting peace, social progress, security and peaceful cooperation. Mutual good will, mutual understanding and constantly growing cooperation and friendship between the Polish and Soviet nations and their parties are the main driving force behind the relations between our two countries, said Mr Wojtaszek.

(?Referring) to the Polish stand on international issues, he stated that Poland has a vital interest in promoting political and military relaxation, consolidating international security, peace and progress. Our foreign policy is geared to the achievement of these objectives and is guided by resolutions adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw treaty countries. They call for curbing the arms race which because of the perilous escalation of armaments is acquiring insane proportions, and supplementing political detente with military relaxation and disarmament as the only road to saving mankind from another world war and ensuring lasting peace.

Poland hopes to see an early conclusion of the SALT-II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting offensive stragegic armaments, as well as a breakthrough in the Vietnna talks on the mutual reduction of forces in central Europe. Success in Vienna talks depends on whether Western countries participating in them are ready to reciprocate the good will and good faith with which socialist countries are approaching the matter.

Poland and the Soviet Union, continued this country's foreign minister, are trying to make a constructive contribution to the political dialog and economic cooperation between East and West, which continue despite many difficulties. In making that contribution we proceed from the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and especially from the recognition of the territorial and political situation in Europe created after World War II.

We will continue to strive for making detente irreversible and for the peaceful and just settlement of all remaining conflicts which plague various parts of the world. It is also our desire to see the introduction of a new, equitable, world economic order, thus helping developing countries overcome their economic backwardness inherited from the times of colonial rule. We hope that solidarity and growing cooperation of progressive Arab countries will help create a real chance for the restoration of lasting peace in the Middle East in line with the interests of Arab nations and especially the nation of Palestine.

Poland, continued this country's foreign minister, finds cause for real satisfaction in the great chance of peaceful development which the peoples of Indochina now enjoy for the first time in many years. This is thanks above all to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and the farsighted policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with which Poland is in full solidarity. Another factor in creating the present situation in Indochina has been the victory of the Cambodian people won in the face of the hegemonistic expansionist policy of China.

The socialist community, said Mr Wojtaszek in conclusion, is the chief driving force behind the peaceful and progressive revolution of the contemporary world. This is why Poland will continue to make her contribution to the community's unity and cohesion and the perfecting of mechanisms of political and economic cooperation and a concerted international policy of socialist countries.

CONFRONTATION OF INTELLECTUALS, AUTHORITIES REPORTED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Jan 79 p 4 WA

[Article by Bernard Margueritte, special correspondent in Warsaw: "Interdiction and Attempts at Dialogue; Poland: Relations Between Intellectuals And Authorities Enter New Phase"]

[Text] Relations between the authorities and the Polish intellectuals appear to have entered a new phase. On the one hand, after several weeks, the latter have manifested increased activity while the authorities have shown, with regard to them, a degree of uncertainly going from restrictions to attempts to engage in dialogue.

As is known, a group of historians, such as Jan Gorski, specialist on "management", and Stefan Bratkowski, sociologist and representative of Arts and letters, have founded in Warsaw a discussion club, the "D.I.P." (Doswiadczenie i Przyszlosc"--Experience and the Future). More than 100 intellectuals, including such well-known personalities as Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor-in-chief of the weekly POLITYKA and scenario writers Andrzej Wajda and Krzysztof Zanussi, have taken part in the first meeting which was devoted to the very critical examination of the situation in the various sectors with regard to social policy such as health, education, level of wages, etc.

After that first meeting, the authorities decided to prohibit continuation of the experiment. The organizers of "D.I.P." have meanwhile insisted that they will continue their efforts, utilizing private premises if necessary. The steps taken by the authorities reflect, in any case, the political confusion which reigns at present in Warsaw. The club has, in effect, the tacit approval of important personalities in the party known for their open-mindedness. [paragraph continues]

In this case, the "hardliners" have apparently triumphed. Nonetheless, 40 percent of the organizers of "D.I.P." are members of the party as were more than half of the participants at the first meeting.

"There are among us people of diverse political opinions," said a leader of "D.I.P." to us. "We are not 'dissidents,' we have no political ambitions, nor plans for deliberate opposition. Unfortunately, both the authorities and the 'dissidents' condemn us and, curiously, in the same terms. Your action, they both told us, is a 'stab in the back.' We believe simply that it is high time, in the [economic] depression that Poland is currently experiencing, to discuss seriously the large number of important problems which the country is facing."

Another club of the same type, in Krakow this time, has so far experienced more luck. Called "Kuznica" (The Forge), in memory of an association of Polish reform intellectuals of the late 18th century, and headed by writer Tadeusz Holuj, this club continues to discuss quite freely the problems of the country. It is true that this organization is more exclusive and that the communists have long been more numerous in it.

It is important, finally, to point out in the same context that the last lecture of the semiclandestine "Flying University" given by dissident historian Adam Michnik, took place without hindrance. Nothing was done this time to prevent the meeting or challenge Michnik.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS EXPLOSION AT LOCAL BANK

LD151714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Shortly after noon today an explosion took place at the PKO savings bank rotunda at the cross roads of Marszalkowska Street and Jerozolomskie Avenue in Warsaw. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. According to preliminary estimates 10 people were killed and several dozens injured. The rescue action is in progress. An inquiry commission to ascertain the causes of the accident has been set up under the chairmanship of the mayor of Warsaw, Jerzy Majewski.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Vasily F. Kukharskiy, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, has visited Warsaw for talks at the Ministry of Culture and Art on the plans for cultural cooperation between the two countries in 1979. A protocol on 1979 cooperation between the two ministries was signed on 10 February. V. Kukharskiy was received by Bogdan Gawronski, head of the Central Committee Cultural Department, and by Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY--A Polish-Turkish protocol on cultural cooperation and scientific exchanges in 1979-80 was signed in Ankara. The protocol provides for stimulating the cooperation between the two countries, for exchanges of soloists and artistic ensembles, and for cooperation between scientific institutes, creative associations, and radio and television. The protocol also provides for setting up a Mickiewicz museum in the Istanbul building in which our national poet lived and died. For Poland the protocol was signed by S. Staniszewski, departmental director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for Turkey by Yildirim Keskin, general director for cultural cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA--Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka has received Manuel Gutierrez, deputy chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Manuel Estefania, deputy minister of Cuban foreign trade, and discussed with them the implementation of the decisions of the seventh session of the Polish-Cuban commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, paying special attention to the Polish construction of citrus fruit processing plants in Cuba and to other investment projects. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

BURTICA RECEIVES LEBANESE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIALS

ID152106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/2/1979--On February 15, Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, [PSP], and Salim Kuzah, secretary general of the PSP, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview problems regarding the development of the economic cooperation between Romania and Lebanon were discussed.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

AU160942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1979--During February 13-15, Sir Reginald Hibbert, deputy under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, visited Romania.

He was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and had talks with Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the aspects of the bilateral relations as well as on certain international problems of mutual interest.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES ARUSHA 'GROUP OF 77' CONFERENCE

ID142148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2140 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, AGERPRES, 14/2/1979--Romania's representative to the fourth ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" which takes place at Arusha, reasserted the necessity of further strengthening the unity of action and the solidarity of the developing countries.

In his address to the plenary meeting on February 14, Dumitru Bejan said that Romania considers that for intensifying the international economic negotiations--among which UNCTAD 5 will hold a prominent place--and for making them permanent, the activity of the "Group of 77" should be accordingly adjusted with a view to ensuring its active participation in all world economic negotiations. In this respect, Romania reiterates its proposal that the "Group of 77" and the nonalined countries should organize a meeting of the developing countries before the 1980 special session of the UN General Assembly, in view of a clear conception and a unitary programme of action for building the new international economic order.

Romania shares the general point of view of other developing countries regarding the necessity of accelerating the process of deep-going structural changes in all domains of world economy for attaining the objectives of the new international economic order, which will ensure a stable, balanced and harmonious development of world economy, the bridging of the present gaps in economy, technology and science, objectives not only the developing countries, but all the states of the world aim at.

The increasing military expenditures are among the main factors of maintaining and widening the economic gaps. That is why Romania attaches particular importance to the freezing and gradual diminishing of military expenditures and to the allotment of a part of the funds thus saved for the setting up of a UN development fund for assisting the developing countries in their faster economic and social progress.

After having highlighted the great similarity of viewpoints of the developing countries, members of the "Group of 77" the speaker pointed out that the documents which have been elaborated so far by the "Group of 77" member countries contain concrete measures which can underlie the actions of these countries within UNCTAD 5.

He further said: We consider that measures are necessary to limit and fight protectionist practices, to improve the participation of the developing countries in world trade. Within these preoccupations the advanced countries should pay priority attention to adopting measures for a broader access of the products of the developing countries to their markets as well as to turning the preferential treatment in favour of the developing countries into a permanent assistance for development.

As regards raw materials, it is necessary to speed up the negotiations on the integrated programme and the common fund of financing it, as means of stabilizing raw materials markets, taking into account the interest of the exporting developing countries and the importing ones.

Particularly important would be the adoption of measures aimed at increasing the volume of and at improving the conditions for the transfer of resources to the developing countries, at enhancing the role of the long-term loans granted on preferential bases at consolidating the national currency and stabilizing the rate of exchange, granting the developing countries facilities of paying their foreign debts, properly correlating the prices of the manufactured products and of raw materials. Within UNCTAD 5, the transfer of technology should also be paid special attention resulting, among others, in the rapid conclusion of the agreement on the transfer of technology and its translation into life.

Continues Consultations

AU161004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Dar es Salaam, AGERPRES 16/2/1979--Continuing the round of consultations with heads of delegations participating in the Arusha meeting, Romanian representative Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation had interviews with P.D.A. Musacchio, head of the Argentine delegation, acting coordinator of the Latin-American group, Romania included, with Chafika Sellami-Meslem, head of the Algerian delegation, Yi Song-nok, deputy minister of commerce, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Renos Kiprianou, head of the delegation of Cyprus, and Patrice Mikanagu, head of the delegation of Burundi. Problems were discussed concerning the future UNCTAD conference in Manila, as well as aspects of the future development of economic exchanges and cooperation between Romania and the respective countries, while an agreement was reached on continuing the bilateral talks on topics of mutual interest, during the UNCTAD V conference.

BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT--By a presidential decree of 25 January, Maxim Berghianu was appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian 27 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

TALKS WITH SWEDEN--Hans Blix, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, received Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga, after the Romanian guest ended his talks with Leif Leifland, secretary general at the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides discussed aspects of the bilateral relations and various international issues of common interest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Feb 79 p 6 AU]

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WELCOMES CHANGES IN IRAN

LD151252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 15 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council greets the changes in Iran, convinced that they reflect the deep aspirations and interests of the friendly Iranian people, its independence and comprehensive development and progress. The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council particularly welcomes the statement of the new government on the independent and non-aligned policy of Iran, which also has a wider positive international significance. The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council expresses its readiness to develop with the new Government of Iran the broadest cooperation, in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, as well as international cooperation and world peace.

YUGOSLAV LEADERS CONGRATULATE IRANIAN COUNTERPARTS

Djuranovic to Bazargan

LD151626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of Iran:

"On the occasion of your assumption of your duties as prime minister of Iran, I send to you on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf cordial congratulations and wishes that you may successfully carry out this lofty function, and wishes for your personal success.

"At the same time, I express my conviction that the profound changes in your country are of historic significance for the all-round progress of the friendly Iranian people, and that friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop and become stronger in the interest of both sides, and in the interest of equal international cooperation."

Vrhovec to Sanjabi

LD151628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent the following telegram to Karim Sanjabi, foreign minister of Iran:

"I am sending you my cordial congratulations on your assumption of your duties as foreign minister of Iran.

"We greet the changes in your country as the initiative of the friendly people of Iran. We especially appreciate the expressed readiness of Iran to follow an independent and nonalined policy.

"On this occasion I wish to confirm our desire and readiness to develop the traditionally friendly relationship between our peoples and an all-round cooperation between our countries."

TANJUG EDITOR COMMENTS ON TITO'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD151856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 15 (by TANJUG's diplomatic editor Slobodan Lukic)--During President Tito's recent visits to Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan, the Yugoslav president and his hosts came to highly important conclusions in assessing the Middle East situation, the situation in the nonalined movement and bilateral relations between these countries and Yugoslavia.

The unanimous conclusion was that the recent Baghdad Arab summit marked a turning point in seeking a joint platform for the Arab countries and presented a basis for building Arab unity. The Arab summit, it was assessed, can be viewed as an essential precondition for the success of the Arab countries' struggle and for winning the broadest support internationally.

The joint conclusion reached by President Tito and the heads of state of Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan is that the nonalined movement must constantly be strengthened, the principles, orientation and foundations on which the movement rests affirmed, any attempts to divide the movement countered and the movement's role strengthened as an authentic, independent and indispensable factor in international affairs and in the (?resolving) of all world problems. As such, the nonalined movement, it was stressed, is the mainstay of national independence, security and the affirmation of each member-country on the international level.

The common conviction of Tito and his hosts is that, in the present international situation, brimming with dangers, the role and activity of the nonalined countries in international affairs is more necessary than ever. Overall activities in preparations for forthcoming nonalined meetings will be directed to this goal.

Noting that conflicts between individual nonalined countries have inflicted great harm upon the nonalined movement, President Tito and the statesmen of the four Arab countries pointed to the need for resolving conflicts by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of the policy of nonalinement. The nonalined movement must be capable of resolving its own problems and opposing any interference from the side, it was stressed in the talks.

Reiterated on this occasion was that Yugoslavia and the four Arab countries maintain traditionally good and friendly relations and close cooperation both within the nonalined movement as well as on the broadest international level. Also expressed was the wish for political and economic relations to be enriched through new forms of cooperation.

In all the Arab countries which he visited, tribute was paid to President Tito and Yugoslavia for tireless activity in favour of peace, for comprehensive international activity in resolving vital world problems and for strengthening the role of the nonalined movement.

President Tito was welcomed in Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan as one of the most eminent statesmen in today's world whose major achievement on the international level was and is the establishment, preservation and further strengthening of the nonalined movement as an exceptionally important factor in international affairs. At the same time, the four Arab statesmen paid tribute to the Yugoslav president for the support he extends to the Arab cause, for his endeavours to have their problem placed within a broader international context, to have received the support of the world public and be settled in an integral and just way.

ZAGREB VJESNIK DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, NONALINEMENT, WPC

AU151828 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "The World Today: The Limits of Power"]

[Excerpts] Whoever has wanted to already understands and whoever has refused to will perhaps in time learn, perhaps through personal experience, that today the limits have been set to every force or power, espetially when such force or power crosses some borders, either geographical or political borders. The lessons are being now given mainly in the area where only recently it seemed the policy of force triumphed unhindered. It is now clear that this triumph is only relative and limited just as the sovereignty of the regimes brought to power by foreign intervention is only relative and limited.

Power is transient when it comes from above or from outside and does not originate below and within, when it is based on fear rather than on support. It is most transient when it is imposed by foreign guns and by the soldiers bearing them. People may fear an occupier but they do not love him. They will do everything in their power to expel him--and so far they have always succeeded in this; in the end force works against itself.

Success and Failure

Judging by all evidence, in recent days the regime in Phnom Penh and some of those connected with it and backing it, too, have been confronted by this truth. It seems that this truth is also being understood in the world where at the beginning some pessimists more or less reconciled themselves with "the inevitability" of the new "status quo" in Southeast Asia. The regime sees that the lightning advance and, according to some, a Pyrrhic victory have been followed by a guerrilla war and partisan resistance.

This example is cited not to once again write about Kampuchea and Southeast Asia and even less to raise any false hopes for an early collapse of the intervention, but rather to show how the policy of force is in fact by its very nature a short-term policy. A long-term policy is different; this policy does not impose anything on anyone and least of all it imposes "freedom" although it helps those who want to win their own freedom.

Such a policy is followed, for instance, by nonalined countries. The nonalined policy differs from the other one, that is, from the bloc policy, by the fact that the latter is of short-term character whereas the former is of long-term character. The bloc policy can even score quick successes and can threaten peace in individual countries and in the world in general but, as the better alternative, the nonalined policy is winning--even though not so quickly but certainly more reliably--more and more followers and advocates in the world and even in the countries that are members of military alliances.

Wars and Peace

Hardly anyone disregards or writes off this policy today; on the contrary. The fact alone that the blocs woo the nonalined countries and try to win them for themselves or to divide and split them shows that today these countries represent a force in the world that is showing and opening up for the world the solutions for many crises and shortcomings. Every international violence strikes, among other things, also at the nonalined movement, but at the same time it makes it even more needed to enable the world to resist such violence.

It is certain that others, too--and not only nonalined countries--are "opening" in the world and trying to eliminate the dangers threatening it. The bloc countries certainly also aspire to general or "global" peace which, however, does not exclude some special or "local" wars; the relations between the United States and the USSR are based on this realization. The nonalined countries do not constitute a bloc or form an exclusive or closed society and, therefore, they are open also toward others and toward different ones, that is, toward all who want peace without any prejudices.

"Advice" and Lessons

It is precisely for this reason that it is not enough to strive to preserve and strengthen only general peace, that is, peace in which no great (and for all catastrophic) wars are waged. It is possible to die also in a "small" war, as, for instance, now in Southeast Asia or last year on the Ethiopia-Somali border on earlier in the Middle East. True, the blocs do not wage these wars but they know how to find in them or around them their own interests, usually different or opposing interests. For this reason and for their own sake they are doing everything to maintain general, that is, their own peace rather than some special, that is, peace for "someone else." For this reason, too, the blocs find it easier to preserve "world peace" than peace in one or another country. For this reason the nonalined countries find something in common with some bloc countries--but not also with the bloc policy--in this or that field (decolonization).

Yes, and for this reason, too, the nonalined countries cannot--and most of them do not want--to be anyone's detachment or "reserve force" and do not consider anyone as their "natural ally;" for this reason they consider themselves responsible primarily to their own peoples. For this reason an observer can also be skeptic toward certain "peace forums" which, unlike the nonalined countries, are somewhat one-sided and not always really quite without premeditated orientation. Among these forums is also the WPC which only just recently in Berlin marked China rather than the bloc policy and division as the greatest threat to peace and called on "all states and peoples of the world" to recognize the regime in Phnom Penh. This also indicates that everything there is not progressing as it had been planned and that a great majority of the countries in the world have not as yet recognized this regime, that is, have not recognized it both as it is and as a symbol.

Thus, power does encounter limits. This confirms that it is impossible to advance to peace in a closed march and with military band; otherwise peace may become the peace of the tomb and the struggle for peace so difficult and bloody that we will all disappear in it to the last man.

ZIDAR RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD152030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 15 (TANJUG)--Eng. Milovan Zidar, member of the Yugoslav Government and chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, today received the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Lawrence Eagleburger, and his attache for agriculture, James Freckmann. In the ensuing talk, the promotion of agricultural cooperation between the two countries was discussed.

SAWPY OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO'S ABU MAYZAR

LD151650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Council of the PLO. On this occasion a discussion was held on the latest development of the Middle East situation and the position of the PLO. There was particular mention of further cooperation between the SAWPY and PLO.

SFRY-PRC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD152230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 15 (TANJUG)--A protocol was signed here today on the first session of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese commission for agriculture, forestry, fishing and food-processing industry.

Among other things, the protocol provides for the strengthening of mutually useful cooperation between scientific and selection institutions in this sphere, particularly in projects for promoting the production of maize, wheat and other cereals, industrial herbs and fodder, the growing of vegetables, production and processing of tobacco, and cattle-raising.

In the coming period, the protocol provides for the development of cooperation in forestry, fishing, food-processing industry, water resources development, mechanical engineering and the use of chemicals in agriculture, as well as in the establishment of agricultural industrial kombinats in China.

Agreement was also reached on long-term cooperation between the two countries in the field of veterinary medicine.

VOJVODINA DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CHINA

AU151523 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Vojvodina Executive Council led by its President Nikola Kmezic has left for an official visit to China. Members of the delegation will have talks with representatives of the Chinese Government on the further promotion of the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

KRAJGER CANDIDATE FOR KARDELJ SFRY PRESIDENCY VACANCY

AU151315 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia at its session has registered Sergej Krajger, hitherto president of the presidency of Slovenia, as a candidate for the membership of the SFRY presidency.

COMMUNIST LEADERS, PARTIES SEND CONDOLENCES ON KARDELJ DEATH

CPSU, Supreme Soviet Presidium

AU151915 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have sent the following telegram of condolences to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency on the occasion of Edvard Kardelj's death:

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet express their deep sympathy at the death of Edvard Kardelj, distinguished political worker of Yugoslavia, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency.

Please convey our most sincere sympathy to the family and the relatives of the deceased.

Hungarian Leaders

AU151916 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, yesterday sent the following telegram to President Tito:

We have been deeply shocked by the report of the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency. Comrade Edvard Kardelj has obtained much recognition for his active participation in the large-scale struggle for a socialist transformation of his country. He won great respect among the progressive people of the world in the struggle for peace and international security. In the person of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, our people respected a leader who consistently advocated a comprehensive cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY.

The news of his death deserves the deep sympathy which it has caused among the Hungarian communists and in the Hungarian public.

Comrade President, accept our most sincere condolences and please also convey this to the Yugoslav party and state leaders and to the widow and the family of the deceased.

Spanish Communist Party

AU151917 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Text] The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee says in its telegram to the LCY Central Committee:

Dear comrades, in connection with the sad and unexpected report of the death of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, the PCE Central Committee expresses its most sincere condolences to your party. The League of Communists, the government and the people of Yugoslavia have lost an exceptional leader, an eminent theoretician of Marxism and a statesman. Comrade Edvard Kardelj's death has painfully affected the Spanish communists. He was our faithful friend, an untiring defender of Spanish democracy and one who knew our policy extremely well. In these sad moments the PCE expresses its deep sorrow and its brotherly solidarity with the LCY Central Committee.

PCE's Carrillo

AU141919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[D.J.R. report]

[Text] Madrid, 12 February--Santiago Carrillo, PCE general secretary, has been making daily appearances, so to speak without rest, at numerous mass PCE meetings at different, sometimes very distant places in the country. This morning he made the following statement by telephone from Las Palmas, on the Canary Islands, where he arrived last night from a meeting in Seville, in connection with the death of Edvard Kardelj:

"I believe that Comrade Kardelj's death is a great loss not only for the peoples of Yugoslavia and its League of Communists, but also for the international workers and progressive movement in which he was one of the most prominent figures. For me Edvard Kardelj, whom I knew personally very well, was, besides Comrade Tito, a great fighter in the antifascist war and a prominent Marxist theoretician and politician who has made a great contribution to the development of socialist thought. In addition, Comrade Kardelj was known by his open and deeply humane attitude in facing new problems of the process of socialism. At this moment I want to express my respect and admiration for this great human personality whose disappearance has left a vacuum which members of the LCY will fill with their creative initiative, thus paying respect for the work and life of the great revolutionary."

PCF's Marchais

AU151918 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Text] French Communist Party [PCF] Secretary General Marchais has sent a telegram of condolences to President Tito which reads:

Dear Comrade Tito, on behalf of the PCF, I greet, deeply moved, the memory of Comrade Edvard Kardelj.

An eminent leader of your party, distinguished fighter from the first days of your national liberation struggle and one of the founders of Yugoslav socialist self-management has passed away.

In the deep sorrow that has enveloped you, please accept, dear Comrade Tito, my sincere sympathy and renewed expressions of our solidarity.

Portuguese Communist Party

AU151919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 8 AU

[Text] The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal has sent the following telegram of condolences to the LCY Central Committee:

We wish to express our deep sympathy to the LCY Central Committee on the death of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, distinguished leader of the League of Communists and of the Yugoslav state, recalling his very significant role in the heroic war against the Nazi aggressors as well as his share in the building of the SFRY. At this moment of sadness we feel with the communists and the people of Yugoslavia and express the fraternal solidarity of the Portuguese communists.

LJUBLJANA UNIVERSITY TO BE RENAMED AFTER KARDELJ

LD160212 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Council of the Marxist Center of Ljubljana University today adopted the proposal to name Ljubljana University after the late revolutionary and thinker Edvard Kardelj, who was an honorary doctor and professor of this university.

NEWSPAPERS REPLY TO MEMOIRS BY BULGARIA'S DRAGOYCHEVA

Zagreb's VJESNIK

AU151954 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[B.P. commentary: "In Connection With the Publication of a Part of Tsola Dragoycheva's Memoirs in the Bulgarian journal SEPTEMVRI: Who Needs the Macedonian 'Bone of Contention?'"]

[Text] Why do the editors of the Bulgarian journal SEPTEMVRI devote the journal's first issue this year to the still unpublished memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, the oldest member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo?

Or perhaps it should be put this way: Why were the journal SEPTEMVRI and Dragoycheva so impatient that they could not wait for the memoirs to be published [in book form] but rather pulled from the printing house Tsola Dragoycheva's reminiscences about the BCP's cooperation with the Yugoslav Communist Party, that is, her meditations about "the bone of contention of the Balkan peoples"--Macedonia? Who was in such a great hurry to make yet another contribution by Bulgaria to the deterioration of relations with Yugoslavia?

We will say immediately what in fact Tsola Dragoycheva writes: Nothing new. On all of the 76 pages, at least of that part of her memoirs that are published in SEPTEMVRI, she strives through a documented account to surprise and shock the Bulgarian public (and in this connection is trying to insure that this shock will also hit others outside Bulgaria). She skillfully misleads naive reader by insisting on "the immutability and consistency of the internationalist positions" in the BCP's activity as compared with the Yugoslav Communist Party which, according to her writings, has frequently been unprincipled and inconsistent in the implementation of its views.

About the Concept of "Principled Attitude"

Her concept of the Bulgarian "principled attitudes" gives Dragoycheva the right to insult and accuse Yugoslav revolutionaries and prominent SFRY political figures and to say that the decisions of the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia "grossly violated the heretofore coordinated all-Balkan line of the revolutionary forces and simply imposed, from the position of force, an internal Yugoslav and essentially nationalist and greater Serbian solution of the Macedonian question."

Or, more precisely, Dragoycheva strives constantly to prove "the historical mistake" in the fact that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is now developing and existing and insists that "it is clear to every cultured person that the formation of a new nation is a slow, long and complex historical process which lasts a long time, often for centuries." Quite normally in this connection she appropriates the development road of the Macedonian nation and calls it Bulgarian. She recalls pathetically that, "when in the spring 1944 we accepted the decision on the formation of the Macedonian Republic, this absolutely did not imply that we consented to erasing this old Bulgarian land from the memory of history. This would be absurd and nonsense."

But on the other hand, it is clear that our "unprincipled" party has always been and remained a consistent fighter in the sphere in which the Bulgarian party has often, very often changed its views. This has been true, among other things, also as regards the question of every people to its own self-determination.

This is what Comrade Tito called attention to as early as at the very beginning of the war: "The present national liberation struggle and the national question in Yugoslavia are indissolubly linked together. Our national liberation struggle would not be so successful if the peoples of Yugoslavia did not see in it, in addition to the victory over fascism, also a victory over what has been under the past regimes, a victory over those who have oppressed and strive to further oppress the peoples of Yugoslavia. The term national liberation struggle would be an empty term and even a deception if, in addition to its all-Yugoslav purpose, it did not also have a national meaning for each individual nation separately, that is, if, in addition to being a struggle for the liberation of the Croatians, the Slovenes, the Serbs, the Macedonians, the Albanians, the Moslems and so forth, it were not also a struggle for the freedom, equality and brotherhood of all Yugoslav peoples."

Is it difficult to conclude on the basis of this statement why the Macedonian people joined the struggle shoulder to shoulder with other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities? And why is Dragoycheva expressing her regrets throughout this pamphlet because the Macedonian question was not solved after the war in Stalin's cabinet but was rather solved in the forest, that is, where the dying took place?

"They Have Forgotten" and Therefore They Are Attacking

Dragoycheva and others of her ilk in Bulgaria claim that it is they who should have decided the fate of Macedonia, and she further expresses her anger pointing out that, "if there was a Balkan country that had historical grounds to claim Vardar Macedonia, then this country was certainly Bulgaria." And she adds that "we were deeply aware of the fact that this conflict could be solved in the interest of all Balkan countries only through fraternal consultations and accords between all Balkan peoples and revolutionary movements. Unfortunately, Yugoslavia has never shared this view."

If anything more has to be said after this, let us only add that for the first time in their long history the Macedonian people decided their own fate on their own.

Is the author of the memoirs perhaps troubled by the fact that on several occasions the Yugoslav Communist Party stressed to the Bulgarian party the need for beginning an uprising in its own country, too? Lazar Kolisevski said this personally to Dragoycheva (as she writes) when they held talks in Sofia in 1941. She calls this conveying of the views of the Yugoslav Communist Party to the Bulgarian comrades "a gross and accusing monologue." She writes that at that time Kolesevski expressed surprise and dissatisfaction because the Bulgarians still had not started an armed uprising, and she then continues by saying that at that time, when the entire progressive Europe rose against the fascist yoke, "the conditions for an uprising did not exist in Bulgaria."

Attacking Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, Dragoycheva--who at that time received reports from Skopje from Bojan Blagaranov, president of the Communist Party in Macedonia--informs her reader that Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo arrived in Skopje "to purge the Macedonian party organization of all unsuitable elements who succumb to the mood of the masses on returning Macedonia to Bulgaria or of an independent Macedonia." Thus, she immediately recalls that Metodi Satorov-Sarlo, secretary of the provincial committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party at that time, was the greatest "victim" in this connection. The truth that the Macedonian communists could not accept the activity of this provincial secretary, who, adhering to the Bulgarian instructions, worked to prevent the Macedonian party from becoming a leader of the masses, is unacceptable for her.

Dragoycheva devotes great attention to the postwar developments and again Yugoslavia is responsible for all bad relations! Dimitrov's period, when cooperation began between Bulgarian and Yugoslavia as never before and never since, has now gained a contemporary explanation. Dragoycheva now sees this cooperation differently:

"At that time Bulgaria tried to divert the Yugoslav leadership from a nationalist and hegemonistic road of resolving the Macedonian question completely within Yugoslavia," and adds that "at that time Yugoslavia, taking advantage of Bulgaria's difficult international position, succeeded in enforcing for itself favorable concessions on the Macedonian problem by using powerful ways and means of propaganda. Skopje emissaries arrived in the Pirin region and propaganda without precedent was developed to introduce 'a Macedonian national awareness' among the Bulgarian population of this region."

Emissaries, at One Time or Now?

What aim does this falsification of facts pursue? Dragoycheva certainly knows this well, just as she also knows well what the role of "the Skopje emissaries" was and in what way they arrived in Pirin Macedonia. She also knows that this cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, or rather the People's Republic of Macedonia and Pirin Macedonia, began after 9 September 1944. Let us only recall that in his speech of greeting at the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia in December 1944 Dobri Terpeshev, minister in the First Fatherland Front government of Bulgaria and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communist), said, among other things: "The difference between the old and the Fatherland Front Bulgaria lies also in the fact that the Fatherland Front Bulgaria believes it is necessary to return that part of Macedonia which is now in Bulgaria and believes that Macedonia should join Yugoslavia."

Therefore, those "Skopje emissaries" did not come to Pirin Macedonia by taking advantage of "Bulgaria's difficult international position," but rather they were invited by the Bulgarian Government and party. It is well known that Bulgarian democracy, through the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communist) on 9 August 1946, published a resolution after the 10th plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communist) in connection with the rights of the Macedonian people to self-determination. This document (which Dragoycheva and the Bulgarian Communist Party now reject) adopted the view that the "basic part of the Macedonian people is organized as a state and nationally within the framework of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, as the People's Republic of Macedonia," that "the unification of other parts of the Macedonian people is imminent on the basis of the existence of the People's Republic of Macedonia within the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia."

This resolution then stresses that the unification must be systematic, that at the beginning one should work on bringing the systems of the Macedonian population of this region and that in the People's Republic of Macedonia closer by popularizing among this population the existence of the People's Republic of Macedonia, the Macedonian language and the Macedonian literature...."

Deciding on implementing the conclusion of the 10th plenum in August 1947, the Grand National Assembly of Bulgaria adopted a law on introducing the Macedonian language and the Macedonian national history into the schools on the territory of Pirin Macedonia. In the summer of the same year the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria turned to the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for assistance and so a great number of educational workers from the People's Republic of Macedonia left to help their fellow nationals in Pirin Macedonia.

As appears by everything that is known, Dragoycheva, who prides herself all the time on her good memory, and who in the absence of documents is telling us about events from the recent and distant past, has nonetheless forgotten something.

We draw her attention to the fact that even the 16th plenum of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which was held after the famous Cominform resolution, recognized the right of Pirin Macedonia to cultural autonomy.

History remembers that in his report at the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party Georgi Dimitrov said, among other things: "Our party has always taken the position and also now firmly takes the position that Macedonia belongs only to the Macedonians."

However, it is clear that Dragoycheva and the Bulgarian communists could not have forgotten all this. For this reason they have also departed from this Dimitrov line on cooperation with Yugoslavia. They do not give a hoot about Georgi Dimitrov's words now.

Belgrade's NIN

AU092020 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1464 28 Jan 79 p 47 AU

[Miodrag Marovic commentary: "Sofia's Bells"]

[Text] Memoirs are usually written by those people who would like to leave behind a record of their view of the world and about the time in which they lived and in which they played a certain role. For historians, memoirs are a valuable additional source of historic materials, in connection with which they must be understandably cautious toward subjective interpreations and phenomena. For a reader, memoirs are interesting reading about people and epochs, and in this, should also seek the reasons for their extraordinary popularity.

However, it appears as that there are also other reasons for this kind of writing, and a different fate for memoirs. One such specific case was recently demonstrated to us in Sofia, the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, 81, the oldest living member of the BCP Central Committee, have been officially proclaimed as a "valuable contribution to the history of this country [Bulgaria] and party" and as such they have been immediately classified as compulsory historic literature for young and old. This happened before her memoirs were completely published, just on the basis of the first published excerpt.

What all Tsola Dragoycheva has seen and done during her long life still remains to be seen when the thick volumes of her memoirs become available to the public. Judging by the first published pages--obviously taken as the most important, although they refer to the second half of her life--all kinds of wonders can be expected including the glory of those--who were not so rare, particularly in the Stalinist decades--who tried to play with historic facts like one would play with marbles.

It is interesting that precisely such a nonhistoric and arbitrary approach to history has been met with a pronounced propaganda pomp, instead of a serious, Marxist and critical assessment of the value of such a work. This also is the primary reason for this article.

It is obvious that what is involved is not a book of personal memories. As the Sofia newspapers stress, we have before us "the full historic truth" about Bulgaria's politics and its party, particularly about what has again crystallized in Bulgaria as a regret for the "historic rights" to the "old Bulgarian soil." And this already is beyond the domain of not only memoir literature, but also of history as it is generally understood.

This quite open grieving, which has continued during the entire past period and which is constantly being stressed, is the second reason why we are addressing the aforementioned memoirs. Why is Tsola Dragoycheva lamenting? She is lamenting about the "historic injustice" done to Bulgaria by the "forceful seizure of the holy Bulgarian soil." In this connection, Macedonia is specifically mentioned--but not only Macedonia. [paragraph continues]

For, according to the assessment of this oldest living Bulgarian revolutionary which is praised so much, these "injustices" do not date from yesterday. They started in 1878, that is at the Vienna [as published] Congress, where the br[illegible] Russian-Bulgarian dreams about a "great Bulgaria"--a bastion of influence of tsarist Ru[illegible]a in the Balkans extending nearly to Belgrade after the collapse of the Ottoman E[illegible]re--came to nought. These "injustices" were repeated in 1913 after the Balkan wars in which Bulgaria again tried to redraw the map of the Balkans in the spirit of the San Stefano dreams. And, of course, this happened for the third time by the Versailles Treaty of 1919, at which the Bulgarian aspirations for new territories remained unfilfilled.

However, this is not all. After World War II, Dragoycheva says, the Bulgarian communists "were forced to give up Macedonia, although they had believed that it would join Bulgaria." On the basis of what, the reader would ask who remembers what side Bulgaria was on in this world cataclysm? On the basis of the right to self-determination, the writer of the memoirs says, to avoid a mistake what kind of self-determination is meant, Dragoycheva continues: "The Macedonians are Bulgarians, and if any Balkan country had any historic rights to pretentions for annexing Vardar Macedonia, then this, undoubtedly, was Bulgaria."

Thus, the sign of equation is placed between the tears of the aggressors from the period of Bulgarian tsars and kings and those who swear by Marxism and its principles and in doing so they grive for the "Bulgarian Macedonians" who slipped away and whom they did not manage to transofrm into genuine and faithful Bulgarians.

How far this "principles attitude" and "scientific objectivity" can reach is drastically demonstrated by Tsola Dragoycheva's interpretations of the decision of the Second Avnoj [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] session in Jajce in 1943, at the height of the struggle for the Yugoslav peoples for their national and social liberation. According to Dragoycheva, the right to national autonomy and full equality in the Yugoslav community of peoples and nationalities is some kind of magic "to create a new nation in the Balkans." Naturally, what is involved are the Macedonians and their right to their own language, culture and statehood. The realization of these rights was nothing else but a step directed against Bulgaria. In saying this, this leading Bulgarian communist does not mean fascist Bulgaria and its occupying troops in Macedonia and Serbia, but rather the future, socialist Bulgaria and its "historic rights."

And thus we come to the essence of the problem. Therefore, it is no longer disputed whether there are Macedonians in Bulgaria or not. This problem is resolved in Sofia quite simply: The time in which they said that there were Macedonians in Bulgaria, and proved this by official censuses (that is, by some kind of people's self-determination), is simply proclaimed as a period in which "they were forced to make unwilling and incorrect concessions," and since this time has now passed, and things in Bulgaria "have been corrected," one can also raise the problem of territorial "corrections" if this is no what is thought in Sofia, why do we have then new vampire-like resurrections of the well-known aspirations toward Yugoslavia and the attempts to fit them in some kind of "Bulgarian historic rights"--aspirations which are thus transferred to the relations between the two neighboring and socialist countries!

The entire problem, therefore, goes beyond the consideration of Bulgaria's "internal affairs," for how else can the increasingly more complete abolition of the rights of the Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia be defended with national identity. In the barest form Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs, and everything that accompanies their contents, nourish territorial pretentions against Yugoslavia. The claims about the "seized Bulgarian soil" and "the violation of the Holy Bulgarian rights in Vardar Macedonia" also serve this purpose. From here it is only a single step to possible accusations that the realization of the national rights of the Macedonians in their republic [Macedonia] means a policy of denationalization of some kind of Bulgars (and it is well known that the Bulgarians wherever they live in Yugoslavia also enjoy full rights).

Who knows? Perhaps this will be the topic one of the next "Marxist" works in Bulgaria. Appetite comes with seeing food, folk wisdom says. And the latest chiming of bells from the neighborhood announces the old appetites in a new cloak.

KOMUNIST VIEWS ON BULGARIAN ANTI-SFRY CAMPAIGN REPORTED

AU150915 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1015 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

["In Connection With the Anti-Yugoslav Campaign in Bulgaria"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 February--"We are once again witnessing an increase in the alarming wave of anti-Yugoslav propaganda in Bulgaria. We cannot regard its proportions, reasons or aims without concern and without condemnation. What is involved are the phenomena that have been recurring for a number of years with certain regularity. However, now they are assuming forms which indicate a new intensification of the aspirations which, to be truthful, have always existed but which were camouflaged for many years and which now are obviously no longer being concealed," the Belgrade weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, says.

"Today it is the readiness to develop good neighborly and other interstate relations--regardless of differences or similarities in the internal systems--that represents a prerequisite for peaceful and active coexistence and a criterion of real sincerity and of real determination and ability to create such a policy," KOMUNIST says.

However, within this framework it is impossible to consider what is now taking place in Bulgaria and in its attitude toward Yugoslavia (let alone the wider implications of this adventurist activity). Following the campaign which extended throughout all of last year within the framework of the celebration of the centennial of the San Stefano peace treaty--a jubilee which was used to revive the century-old greater Bulgarian illusion conceived at a time when this suited the interests of tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire but rejected a few months later as a result of the interests formulated at the Berlin conference--several new diversions have recently been undertaken for short periods of time which were aimed against the aspirations of developing mutual relatios between our two countries on the basis of mutual consideration, cooperation and respect for the internal development in the same way in which these principles were implemented during the period of formation of Georgi Dimitrov's policy in Bulgaria.

The Yugoslav public knows that the book of collected works of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences entitled "Macedonia" has recently been assigned a special diversionist role within this plan. This 900-page anthology, prepared with the cooperation of a large number of authors, tendentiously distorts everything that appears as something Macedonian, ranging from the individual historical events and personalities to the revolutionary traditions and the national cultural values.

This has been done with the aim of enabling this unprecedented, incredible and crude nationalist megalomania to state: The Macedonian nation does not exist; the Macedonians are in fact Bulgarians; and "an injustice has been done" to Bulgaria as a result of the fact that the century-old idea of the greater San Stefano Bulgaria has not been implemented (something of this kind was done during World War II as a result of the occupation of Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece by the "Axis" fascist forces, when the tsarist Bulgaria under their tutelage occupied Macedonia, a part of Serbia and a part of Greece), the Belgrade weekly KOMUNIST writes.

"The publication of this book alone, including its publication in foreign languages and its distribution abroad, represents a confirmation of the fact that the aforementioned campaign has developed on a rather broad basis. The political aggressiveness with which these plans are being carried out also shows this. This is further demonstrated by the publication of anti-Yugoslav propaganda items in the Indian press in the form of paid advertisements; and this method is totally devoid of any respect for the norms of international political behavior and represents an abuse of the hospitality of the host country through the attempts to undermine the authority of a third state and, what is even more, a state connected with the host country by ties of friendship (on the other hand, at the communist press festivals in several European cities last fall unsuccessful attempts of political diversion were made by the distribution of Bulgarian propaganda materials the contents of which were once again directed against the authority of socialist Yugoslavia)," KOMUNIST states.

"Tsola Dragoycheva, the oldest BCP Politburo member, has been assigned a particularly inglorious and destructive role. This has been accomplished through the publication of individual parts of her memoirs which, judging by all available evidence, have been selected on a long-term basis as the literature for the education of youth, party cadres and the public, and even education in a sphere which objectively has a great importance of principle but to which Bulgaria attaches a specific political and tactical character. This is a question of an attitude toward Macedonia, naturally not in the sense of advancing and recognizing the historical facts of the existence, the specific characteristics, the culture and the right of this people to its statehood but rather in the sense of making it an object of anti-Macedonia impulses which unfortunately still live in contemporary, post-Dimitrov Bulgaria. The greater Bulgarian nationalist aspirations in relation to Macedonia are now stated completely openly and with a frankness and unceremoniousness that are patently unusual even in comparison with what has come from that side in the past. This deplorable pamphlet is filled with incredible insinuations against the Yugoslav Communist Party and its leading cadres, against our liberation struggle and the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia and especially against the Macedonian people and Macedonia which it brazenly calls "an old Bulgarian land taken from Bulgaria by force through unjust peace treaties." Naturally, within these "deliberations" it is also impossible to write about the liberation struggle of the Macedonians under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party within the liberation war of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia because this would totally destroy all greater Bulgarian anti-Macedonian designs about the non-Macedonian character of the Macedonian people and their persistent and conscious struggle for their individuality and statehood within the framework of the socialist community of peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

All these are essentially voices known as early as in the periods of contest between the bourgeois forces of tsarist Bulgaria and royal Yugoslavia about Macedonia, which are long since past! These are the arguments that the propaganda of tsar Boris' Bulgaria brandished in its aspirations to Macedonia, KOMUNIST says.

And unfortunately Tsola Dragoycheva, too, is not far from this view because she writes that (only) "the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia...gave birth to a new nation, the Macedonian nation." Therefore, not recognizing the historical development of the Macedonians as an individual people, she logically reaches "the thesis" which is absolutely unacceptable from the viewpoint of socialism, that is, the thesis that, following the fascist occupation of Yugoslavia, Macedonia was not occupied but rather "united with Bulgaria" (in which connection she remarks: United by "un-Marxist means," something which, judging by all available evidence, should prompt the conclusion that a forcible Bulgarization of Macedonia could be also achieved by other, supposedly "Marxist means"), the weekly KOMUNIST writes.

Anyone reading these memoirs gets the impression that what is involved here is not Yugoslavia and its struggle but rather something else which in no way resembles Yugoslavia.... Guided evidently by a current political goal, Tsola Dragoycheva deviates from reality but the aim by which she is guided is not and cannot be in accord with the great aspirations, struggle and aims of the Yugoslav Communist Party, of Yugoslavia, of the Macedonians and of the best sons of the Bulgarian people and its party in the period described in Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs and is not and cannot be in accord with the aspiration to liberate the Balkan states and establish fraternal and friendly relations between them on the basis of equality, establish peace and cooperation on the basis of equality, something which in the final result would turn the (?continent) into a bulwark of peace and progress, KOMUNIST continues.

How far the anti-Yugoslav practice in Bulgaria is from all these ideas. How far it is from those times when the country broke with the greater Bulgarian ideology and how far from Georgi Dimitrov's policy and from his warning that "the most serious source of all national misfortunes and catastrophes which have befallen our people during the last few decades is the greater Bulgarian chauvinism--the greater Bulgarian ideology, the policy of hegemony in the Balkans and domination over the neighboring peoples." In those days following the catastrophe into which the Bulgarian people were pushed by the nationalist policy of the leading forces of that time, the great revolutionary was saying that "the Bulgarian proletariat is vitally interested in Macedonia's national liberation." These words uttered in 1945 outlined the program, the course of the new Bulgaria, the Fatherland Front Bulgaria.

At that time Tsola Dragoycheva, too, wrote in MAKEDONSKA MYSL that precisely the Macedonian people "suffered greatly in the frenzied competition between the Balkan fascists," that "the democratic development of the Yugoslav peoples put an end to the shameful past" and that "today the question of national freedom for them is not a question of national disunity but rather a question of fraternal trust and unity." "Tito's Yugoslavia has settled this question in a popular democratic way. It has solved the most difficult question yet, the Macedonian question. It has given to the Balkans an example of the way in which it is necessary to follow the road of unification of peoples, the road of consolidating their national freedom." "The Fatherland Front Bulgaria," she wrote at that time, has definitely broken in its own state [words indistinct] to express its national individuality, she wrote.

However times change and, unfortunately, here and there they do not change for the better. To renounce Dimitrov's tradition means to assume the grave responsibility for everything that it is undertaken at the present time, for a situation which is not leading to anything good, which does not benefit our relations, the situation in this region of Europe and, it can be said, the interests of the Bulgarian people themselves," KOMUNIST concludes.

MACEDONIAN COMMUNIST LEADER DISCUSSES NEGATIVE PHENOMENA

AU141040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[D. Nikolic report on interview granted to BORBA by Dusan Popovski, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia]

[Excerpts] "The League of Communists of Macedonia does not deal with topical ideopolitical problems only periodically, but rather constantly and not only in culture, education and some related activities but in overall life."

This was stressed, among other things, in an interview granted to BORBA by Dusan Popovski, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia. Speaking about topical problems of ideological work and ideopolitical development of the League of Communists, Popovski recalled the discussions of the ideological problems of educational reform, undertakings in the publishing activity, intensified Marxist education and the work of the political school of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia which operates within the framework of the Center for Ideological Training and Studies. However, all these are activities whose directions have been determined earlier by the resolutions of the seventh congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

Pressures

The second field of activity is the preparation of communists, the workers class and the working people to understand the contradictions in our society, to evaluate the forces which oppose the ideological bases and practice of socialist self-management, forces which are expressed as the pressures of technocratism and the technobureaucratic leadership at all levels in associated labor and in the sociopolitical communities and organizations. What is involved are pressures of dogmatic petty bourgeois conservatism, primitivism, inertia, poorly organized work, rule over people and not things, the isolation of the cadres policy within the framework of personnel solutions and the like; pressures to the effect that decisions and responsibility should not be realized primarily in the basic cells of work and life, but rather that they be retained at a higher level, as well as pressures of nationalism of an airtight type and of irredentism.

In this connection I would also mention the activity of the individuals and groups which in the seventies came into conflict with the League of Communists, its program and policy. Nowadays it would also be difficult to say something more about this than what we said in this respect at the 6th and 10th congresses [as published], as well as the 6th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia. At that time we said that what is involved are alien and unacceptable platforms and an ideological confusion the protagonists of which were certain cadres burdened by bureaucratic petty bourgeois attitudes and careerism which, using the methods of a factional, group-like struggle, tried to introduce an ideological disorientation into the League of Communists and who have thus objectively turned their backs to the League of communists, and later came into open conflict with it. Today some of them do not offer anything new, but rather try to diminish the results which the League of Communists has achieved in the struggle to realize its programmatic orientations.

Dusko Popovski says that there is a lagging in expanding and deepening the theoretical research in our society and in the system of socialist self-management, the role of the League of Communists and other subjective forces.

We had great enthusiasm in the period between the sixties and the seventies [as published], after which a vacuum appeared from which we are only slowly recovering, Popovski says. There is a question of institutional and cadre shortages. What is involved is a spasm which has been left behind by the occurrences in the seventies. However, the problem is also somewhat wider: The awareness about us outside institutionalized science is greater and stronger than the very influence of institutionally organized science.

The negation of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in neighboring Bulgaria and Greece (Albania nominally recognizes the existence of the Macedonian minority in its country) is a great preoccupation of the public and all strata in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Popovski says. It is necessary to stress that our principled positions on the development of neighborly relations, in which our interest for the national rights and position of the Macedonian national minority in the neighboring countries represents a component part of our policy, has met with a very positive response in the League of Communists, with the workers class and among the working peoples. In the same way the negation of these rights of the minority and of the Macedonian nation's independence meets with a strong condemnation as a form of military-political and bloc pressure.

Nations and Development

It is worth stressing, Popovski asserts, that religious fanaticism of all regligious communities--of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, among the Moslem and Catholic clergy, as well as among smaller sects--is increasing to a certain extent. An important question in this context also is a negative attitude of the Serbian Orthodox Church toward the independence of the Macedonian Orthodox Church.

In conclusion, Dusko Popovski told us that it was necessary that a joint analysis of all problems linked with the ideological trends in our society should be made in the LCY in order to make it possible, on the basis of comprehensive mutual information, to perceive the phenomena, tasks and immediate actions on the ideological front.

GLIGORIJEVIC ON SUPPLY SHORTAGES TO BELGRADE

LD150826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a session of the presidium of the Belgrade SAWPY City Conference attended today by Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of Belgrade Municipal Assembly, it was stressed that a greater degree of synchronization was necessary to insure that Belgrade is better supplied with agricultural, food and other products, and with fuel. In addition, responsibility for obligations undertaken regarding the realization of the agreed policy must be precisely established, and working people and citizens must be better informed not only about the consequences, but also about the causes of shortages of certain goods.

Dusan Gligorijevic took part in the discussion, stating that fairly major weaknesses exist in supplying the city with kerosene, coal, and now with milk and meat, as a result among other things, of poor organization by Belgrade's suppliers. He, therefore, advocated that the specific tasks of all those involved in supplies be established: The Socialist Alliance should not be excluded from responsibility for obligations assumed, from the point of view of realizing a broad supply policy.

He criticised the phenomenon of weak links between the suppliers of the capital and business communities, and he called for a planned, detailed approach to supplying the city.

Pointing to the need for working people and citizens to be given timely and complete information about all problems arising concerning supplies, Zivorad Kovacevic said that not all had fulfilled their obligations in this respect, and he pointed also to the weaknesses which objectively exist. He also pointed out objective causes, however, which have brought about shortages of certain products in the course of this winter, the slowness in realizing imports of certain goods, which with greater commitment could be overcome.

Closing the meeting, Vladimir Babsek, president of the SAWPY city conference, pointed out the broad opportunities for actions which the Socialist Alliance can (?realize, from) the local community, from the municipality up to the city conference, involving in this process all those concerned with supplying the city. Starting with the complexity of this task, he advocated a detailed analysis and fixing of the most important tasks in all forms of Socialist Alliance activity, establishment of precise tasks and responsibilities of all subjects, and of organizations of associated labor.

LCY COMMISSION ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE HOLDS MEETING

LD151907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Under the chairmanship of Petar Matic, a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection was held in Belgrade today, at which topical questions and the tasks of the League of Communists in carrying out the positions of the 11th LCY Congress relating to the further development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection were discussed.

The discussion also included the subject of the intensification of ideopolitical work in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations in connection with further strengthening defense and self-protection capabilities of every social environment and of society as a whole. It was said today that the responsibility of League of Communists organizations and leaderships for the total political situation and the state of defense organization of the areas in which they work, and their role in carrying out all-people's defense and social self-protection, show a need for their continuous ideopolitical training to carry out successfully tasks in this sphere.

The work plan of the commission and working groups for 1979 was adopted at today's session.

MIKULIC, OTHERS ATTEND KRAGUJEVAC SELF-MANAGERS' CONFERENCE

LD151242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kragujevac--Over 1,000 delegates and guests from all the republics and provinces are taking part in the work of the 11th Red Banner meeting of self-managers. For the first time those taking courses at the Josip Broz Tito political school in Kumrovec are also present.

They have today been following the work of the first plenum, and this afternoon and tomorrow will take part in the work of the three commissions and the theoretical tribune of the 11th meeting.

Also attending the meeting and celebrations to mark the first workers' demonstrations in Serbia 103 years ago were: Branko Mikulic, Dragoslav Markovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Mika Spiljak, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Nikola Stojanovic, Dragomir Milojevic, Col Gen Dane Petkovski, Spiro Galovic, Ilijaz Kurtesi; federal, republican and provincial social attorneys of self-management; delegations from the Boris Kidric foundry in Niksic, from the Prvoborac cement factory in Solin; and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and associations of self-managers' clubs of Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-SYRIAN AGREEMENT--Damascus, February 9, TANJUG--An agreement between the Syrian capital investment projects administration and the Yugoslav Romgrad Marine Construction and Engineering Enterprise from Split was signed here today. The agreement provides for the second phase of construction of the main breakwater in the port of Latakia. The value of the work contracted today amounts to some 20 million U.S. dollars. The Split enterprise is completely the first phase of the extension of the main breakwater ten months before the dateline, and is continuing directly with the second phase. Pomgrad received the contract through direct negotiations, which is indicative of the great trust the Syrian Government has in Yugoslav constructors. Since 1953, Pomgrad has built a number of other marine facilities in the ports of Latakia and Tartus. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD]

OUTGOING FRG ENVOY--Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the FRG ambassador to the SFRY, Josco von Puttkamer, in a farewell visit. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD]

IKONIC TO TANZANIA--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, left for Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday to head the Yugoslav delegation to the ministerial meeting of the Group 77. In a statement to TANJUG, Branislav Ikonic stressed that the basic task of the Arusha meeting was, after regional meetings of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to adopt a joint platform for talks with the developed and other countries and groups within the framework of world economy on all problems to be on the agenda of the fifth UNCTAD conference. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 79 p 6 AU]

DELEGATION IN ANGOLA--A Yugoslav delegation for international scientific-technical, cultural and educational cooperation, which is currently visiting Luanda, had talks yesterday with a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Krsto Bulajic, while the Angolan delegation is led by Adolfo Nsikalango, secretary of state for cooperation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 79 p 6 AU]

ECONOMIC EXHIBIT IN PRC--Belgrade, 6 Feb, TANJUG--Preparations are coming to an end in Beijing for the opening of a Yugoslav industrial exhibition, which will be held in the capital of China from 12th to 25th April. Approximately 250 Yugoslav organisations (?from all branches of the) economy will take part in the exhibition. They are to show their production and other possibilities of achievements over an exhibition area of some 16,000 square meters. Several commercial and scientific symposia on the developmentment and possibilities of the Yugoslav economy will be held during the exhibition in China. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD]